PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,927—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S

FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	40 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	33 8
Heart Bottle	32 12
O. B.	36 0
Glentromie	29 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	20 4

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L.	GANGES	4936	800	T. J. Alderton	17th Dec.
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st ,, 1893.
†*	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
B.L.	PEKIN	3908	750	E. Street	28th ,,
†	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th ,,
B.L.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th ,,
†	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
					Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
					Saturday
B.L.	SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L.	ROME	5545	12 0	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
					Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
					Saturday.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1200	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.L.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

28th Dec. 11th Jan. 24th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 6, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on :

15th Dec., 12th Jan., and 9th Feb., 1893.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov., 17, 1892

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIA	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,400	650	8th Jan.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 8, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	28th Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 23, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

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Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 21st December, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 18th December, 11 a.m. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 17th December, noon, or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,271 tons, on the 15th December, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th December, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

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DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

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HAMBURG-CALCUTTA LINE.

THE S. S. "BHOPAL," 3041 Tons, 100 A.I., Captain Hansen, WILL SAIL for MADRAS and CALCUTTA on or about 24th December, 1892.

For Freight apply to

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

THE S. S. "ALTONOWER" is expected to ARRIVE on or about the 15th inst. from LONDON via KURRACHEE, with a GENERAL CARGO and will commence DISCHARGING immediately in the PORT TRUST WET DOCKS. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight, and take delivery of their Goods without delay.

All Claims for damage must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed, and all claims must be presented prior to the Steamer's Sailing, or they will not be entertained.

Captain CLARK will be present every morning to survey damages, &c.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners of the s. s. "Altonower."
44, Elphinstone Circle.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENT'S FELT HATS.

FOR STYLES
UP TO DATE.

HIGH QUALITY. | LOW PRICES.

HATTERS
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GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.

THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—

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In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them. They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.

ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PORTS.

	Cash Bots. Rs.	a.	Price. Half-bots. Rs.	a.	Credit. Bots. Rs.	a.	Half-bots. Rs.	a.
TAWNY OLD PORT	39	8	22	0	44	0	24	12
SUPERIOR OLD PORT	38	8	22	0	44	0	23	6
FINE OLD PORT	30	12	16	8	33	0	18	2
OLD PORT	22	0	...		24	12	...	
MADEIRA	36	4	...		44	0	...	

SHERRIES.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Amontillado, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	44	0	49	8
Manzanilla, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a "Perfect San Lucar" Wine of full flavour and firmness	34	0	38	8
Golden Sherry, much admired	34	0	38	8
Old Dry Sherry, free from acidity. Specially recommended	33	0	35	12
Vino de Pasto, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	29	12	33	0
Pale Dinner Sherry, in great demand as a good, clear drinking Sherry	26	8	29	12
Extra Dry Pale Sherry	21	0	23	10
Light Sherry	16	8	18	10

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED,
PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

THACKER & CO., LD.

REMOVAL TO OTHER PREMISES.

CLEARANCE BARGAINS.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
WILL REMOVE
ON 1ST JANUARY, 1893,
AND WITH A VIEW TO
REDUCTION IN STOCK
BEFORE REMOVAL WILL IN THE MEANTIME OFFER
CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS.

For CASH PURCHASES on many classes of Goods, such as FANCY GOODS of all kinds,

LEATHER GOODS, ALBUMS,
PHOTO CAMERAS AND LENSES,
GAMES, and a great variety of Sundries.

This will be a favourable opportunity for Libraries, to buy sets of Standard Books, Novels, &c., at Cheap Rates.

*** JUVENILE BOOKS. Many hundreds of BOYS' BOOKS, JUVENILE BOOKS, CHILDREN'S BOOKS, and TOY BOOKS of past Seasons will be sold at the rate of EIGHT ANNAS PER SHILLING FOR CASH.

*** This opportunity will only extend to December 31st, 1892.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
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CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

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N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

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20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.

Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

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FASHIONABLE DRESS FABRICS.

LIGHT AND PRETTY TWEED DRESS PIECES, From Rs. 4-6.

From 10 Annas per yard, Double Width.

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FIGURED SELF-COLOR SATIN CLOTH,

FASHIONABLE FAWN SHADES, Re. 1-4 per yard.

HANDSOME EMBROIDERED CASHMERE DRESS PIECES, From Rs. 9-12 to Rs. 25.

BLACK AND COLORED RUSSIAN NETS, 8 Annas to Rs. 2-4 per yard.

A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER MATERIALS TO SELECT FROM

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,
BOMBAY.

C. E. PHILLIMORE & CO.,
AGENTS FOR
S. HALEY & SON, LIMITED,
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MAKERS OF CARDCLOTHING FOR WOOLLEN, WORSTED COTTON AND SILK MANUFACTURERS.

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C. E. PHILLIMORE & CO.,
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SPECIAL NOTICE.
I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates :—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs.	a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs.	a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5	0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3	8
,, 1 Large ,, ,,	5	12	,, 5 Medium	4	0
			,, 4 Large	4	12
			,, 6 Largest	5	8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GAIETY THEATRE.

7TH WEEK.

THE WILLARD OPERA CO.

Director ..... Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.

PROGRAMME.

"MADAME FAVART,"

BY JACQUES OFFENBACH.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

The Marquis de Pontsable, Military Governor, under the Marechal Saxe, of Artois ..... Mr. Harry Hall.
Hector de Boispreau, Employe in the Gendarmerie, and subsequently Lieutenant of Police at Douai ..... Mr. E. Fearnley.
Major Cotignac, of the Dauphine Musketeers ..... Mr. Munro.
Isootin, Proprietor of the Arras Tavern, the Grand Monarque ..... Mr. King.
The Sergeant ..... Mr. Smythe.
Charles Favart, Dramatic Author and Struggling Manager ..... Mr. P. B. Bathurst.
Suzanne, Daughter of Major Cotignac, subsequently wife of Hector de Boispreau ..... Miss Ethel Mackay.
Joli Cœur, of the Etat Major Camp of Saxe ..... Miss T. Williams.
Sans Quartier, of the Etat Major ... Miss R. Williams.
Madame des Ablettes ..... Miss Riley.
Madame la Comtesse de Beaurevau.. Miss Cora Milne.
Madame La Baronne Verpillac ..... Miss Hamilton.
Fanchon, Suzanne's Maid ..... Miss Madie Bennett.
and
Justine Favart, his wife, Actress ..... Miss Vera Patey.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, DEC. 19th and 20th, "BOCCACCIO."

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, DEC. 21st & 22nd, "MISS DECIMA."

(By General Desire).

FRIDAY, THEATRE CLOSED FOR REHEARSAL OF THE PANTOMIME

"ALADDIN,"

OR THE LAMP, THE SCIMP, AND THE TRAMP,

Which will be produced on a scale of unparalleled magnificence on Saturday, December 24th.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, the 16TH & 17TH Inst.

Commencing at 4 P.M. EACH DAY,

A FANCY BAZAAR,

REGATTA, AND AQUATIC SPORTS

Will be held at PRINCE'S DOCK,

ALSO

IN CONNECTION THEREWITH

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

By the kind permission of Colonel BAYLEY and the Officers of the H. V. R., the Band of the Corps will play from 4 P. M. on FRIDAY.

The object being to raise funds to clear the Debt on the Institute the Committee hope to receive the hearty support of the Public.

'XMAS SWEETS,

Best English manufactured, possessing full flavour consisting of Raspberry, Lime Fruit, Ginger, Barley Sugar, Glycerine and Honey, Cherry, Mixed Fruit, Everton Toffee, Almond Rock, White Acidulated Drops, Vanilla Chocolate, &c. Per lb. As. 12 only.

NOVELTY OF THE PERIOD.

CHERRY BLOSSOM LOZENGES.

The most delightful and delicately perfumed Lozenges ever offered. Per Bot. As. 8 and per lb. Rs. 2-8.

OH! HOW SWEET PEARLS.

Far superior to Cachus, impart delicious Perfumes to the Breath and please everybody. As. 4 each. Per doz. Rs. 2-8.

23, Hummum Street, } MADON, SONS & Co., { Fort, Bombay.

ENGINEERING, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Fergusson's Modern Architecture, 2 vols.	26	4
Rose's Steam Boiler	8	12
Ray's 20 years with the Indicator	9	8
Brannt's Distillation and Rectification of Alcohol.	9	0
Brannt's Manufacture of Vinegar and Acetates...	17	8
Auchinclas's Link and Valve Motions	12	0
Zeuner's Treatise on Valve-Gears	9	8
Winkles' Designs and Details for Scientific American	11	8
Cotherill's Steam Engine	6	4
Traill's Boilers—Marine and Land	10	4
White's Ordnance Survey	7	8
Tredgold on the Strength of Cast Iron and other Metals	8	0
Wansbrough's Portable Engine	2	4
Scamell's Breweries and Maltings	9	8
Robinson's Hydraulic Power and Hydraulic Machinery	17	4
Davies' Metalliferous Minerals and Mining	9	8
Wormell's Electricity in the Service of Man	6	12
Crew's Treatise on Petroleum	18	12
Buck's Oblique Bridges	8	12
Clarke's Principles of Graphic Statistics	9	8
Notes on Building Construction, 4 vols	42	12
LeVan's Steam Engine and the Indicator	13	8
Wolff's Windmill	9	0
Fergusson's Indian and Eastern Architecture	26	4

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Ball's Story of the Heavens	8	8
William's Brahmanism and Hinduism	13	8
Guillemin the Heavens	8	4
Fife-Cookson's Tiger Shooting	6	8
Arnold's Coffee Planting in Southern India, 2 vols.	17	8
Emanuel's Diamonds and Precious Stones	4	8
Thomas on Mahommadans and Hindus in India..	2	10
Cardinal Newman's Callista	2	4
Do. Essays on Marriages	2	4
Do. Development of Christian Doctrine	2	4
Do. Discussions and Arguments...	2	4
Ditto Aryans of the 4th Century	2	4
Ditto Parochial and Plain Sermons, 8 vols	18	0
Buckle's Miscellaneous and Posthumous Works. 2 vols	13	4
Indian Domestic Economy and Cookery	8	0
Greener's Gun, its Development with Shooting...	7	4
Caine's Picturesque India, Illustrated	7	4
Gossip's Chess Player's Manual	5	12
Wood's Natural History, Illustrated, 3 vols	29	0
Carpenter's Microscope and its Revelations	20	0
Trail's Sexual Physiology, Illust.	5	4
Fergusson's History of Indian Architecture	26	4
Brannt's Techno-Chemical Receipt Book	7	4
Sansone's Printing of Cotton Fabrics	10	0
Ditto Dyeing Wool, Silk, Cotton, &c.,	15	12

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1893.

AT USUAL CHEAP RATES.

JUVENILE BOOKS FOR PRESENTATION.

CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS.

SUNDER PANDURANG,

BOOKSELLER, &c., KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NUTS TO CRACK.

Best Nickle Plated Nut Crackers, sound and durable, from Re. 1 to Rs. 2-12.

CRYSTAL GLASS WATER FILTERS.

For Bed and Drawing Rooms.

Plain ..... 1, 2, & 3 pints. Capacity Rs. 1-12, 2-4, & 2-12.
Engraved ..... " " " Rs. 2-4, 2-12 & 3-8.

POCKET STOVES.

A most handy and useful article in Travelling, Rs. 3-8

Annoyance and Inconvenience from

MOSQUITOS

Are easily and perfectly avoided by the use of Southall's Mosquito Cones. As. 12 per Packet of 24 Cones.

TIPPET'S WATER FILTERS.

The most compact, the most effective and cheapest Filters ever offered to the million. Can be fitted to the Watertap by a Child.

Rs. 2-4 and 3-4 each.

WALKING STICKS.

Plain, Natural Handle, and Silver Mounted in great variety, guaranteed English-made. From Re. 1.

LADIES' HAND BAGS,

made in various kinds of Leathers, suitable for making Presents. Price from Rs. 4-8.

Square Expanding Bags and Music Carriers in great variety.

PHOTO ALBUMS.

PHOTO FRAMES.

PHOTO SCREENS, &c., &c.

23, Hummum Street, } MADON, SONS & Co., { Fort, Bombay.

Opposite Sirdar's Buildings.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON, 1892-93,

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

TOWN HALL,

THIS EVENING, at 9-15 P.M.

PROGRAMME:—

PART I.

1. Carol ..... What Child is this? ...
2. " ..... The Moon shone bright.....
3. " ..... The Holly and the Ivy .....
4. " ..... The Cherry Tree .....
5. " ..... The Wassail Song ...
6. Song ..... "Entreat me not to leave Thee." ..... Gounod.

Miss. STANLEY SMITH.

7. Chorus ..... "Bethlehem " ..... Gounod.
8. Song ..... "Nazareth " ..... Gounod.

Mr. H. M. STEUART.

AND CHORUS.

PART II.

SELECTIONS FROM "THE MESSIAH."

(Organ..... MR. JOHNSTON.)

Recitative and Air. { Behold a Virgin ..... / O Thou that tellest... } Mrs. Oliver.
Chorus ..... For unto us a Child is born.
Recitative and Air. { For behold Darkness. / The people that walked ..... } Mr. Marshall Reid.
Chorus ..... For unto us a Child is born.
Pastoral Symphony ..... Mr. Johnston.
Recitative ..... { There were Shepherds ..... / And the Angel said. / And suddenly there was ..... } Miss Tudball.
Chorus ..... Glory to God.
Air ..... Rejoice greatly ..... Miss Tudball.
Recitative ..... Then shall the eyes.
Air ..... He shall feed his flock ..... } Miss Carpenter.
Air ..... Come unto Him ..... Miss Tudball.
Chorus ..... Hallelujah.

Plan of the Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

Make your Selection earlier from our varied Stock of

CHRISTMAS CARDS!

NEW YEAR CARDS!!

These are of Various Choice Designs, Shapes, Styles, and Descriptions, from well-known English and Foreign Manufacturers.

Please inspect our Stock before purchasing elsewhere!

22, Hummum Street, } MADON, SONS & Co., { Fort, Bombay,

OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

NOTICE.

IN CONNECTION with the Establishment of a CORDITE FACTORY at Kirkee, the following approximate quantities of NITRIC and SULPHURIC ACIDS will probably be required by the Ordnance Department, viz:—

For the 1st Year from June 1st, 1891, to May 31st, 1895.—
50 Tons Nitric Acid
85 Tons Sulphuric Acid.
For the 2nd Year from June 1st, 1895, to May 31st, 1896—
100 Tons Nitric Acid.
170 Tons Sulphuric Acid.
For the 3rd Year and for subsequent years—
165 Tons Nitric Acid.
360 Tons Sulphuric Acid.

People willing to establish Factories (preferably near Kirkee) for the manufacture of these Acids and for the supply to Government of the quantities required by the Ordnance Department, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned.

F. CALDECOTT, Colonel, R. A.,
Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory.
Gunpowder Factory Office: Kirkee, 13th December, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that DAMAJEE DHARMAJEE THAKOOR, and his son KASHINATH DAMAJI THAKOOR, have contracted TO SELL to our client PURSHOTAM NARANJI all that vacant piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground, situate, lying and being at Naigaum, in the City of Bombay, in the district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 230 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 6-9, Collector's New No. 14515 and 14527, New Survey No. 285-2693, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East partly by the vacant piece of land belonging to Manick Dhanaji, and partly by the house of Devji Siva, on or towards the West by the property of Manick Dhanaji, on the North by the Naigaum Public Road, and on the South by a public gully or passage.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1892.

MULJEE & RAGHAVJI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given that our Client PURSHOTTAM NARANJEE has purchased the property hereunder described, at an Auction Sale, held on the 17th May, 1891, at the instance of the mortgagee Motilal, widow of Mulji Godhowji, under the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of September, 1889, on account and at the risk of mortgagor Manik Dhanaji and which said property is secondly described in the above mentioned indenture of mortgage, viz.—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground situated at Naigaum, in the City of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 23 square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 14515, and Revenue Survey new No. 285-2693, and bounded as follows that is to say, on the east by the property of Damaji Dharmaji, On the west by the property of Dewji Siva Thackore, on or towards the north by the Naigaum Public Road, and on the south by the public passage.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known to us in writing at our office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1892.

MULJEE & RAGHAVJI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING

TRAINING CLASS.

"GRAHAM'S" STANDARD AMERICAN PHONOGRAPHY and "PITMAN'S" SYSTEMS

BRIEF LONGHAND.

ALL applications for 1893 Sessions should reach this office on or before the 31st December, after which date no applications will be entertained.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co,
13, Hornby Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME OIL PAINTINGS IN RICH GILT FRAMES.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms in Medows Street, the following:—A choice collection of very valuable and handsome rich oil paintings in elegant gilt frames.

Will be sold one piece in a lot to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, December 15, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HAINES ROAD, BYCULLA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of December, 1892, at 4 p.m. Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will (with the consent and concurrence of N.C. Macleod, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee and the Assignee of Jamsetjee Norowjee, Cabinet-maker, an Insolvent) sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises by order of Bai Heerabai, widow of Mr Bomanjee Byramjee Colah, Rustomjee Bomonjee Colah and Framjee Bomonjee Colah, the first mortgagees of the same and on account and risk of the mortgagor Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinnet-maker, now an insolvent, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage and agreement of further charge, dated the 18th October, 1890, and the 11th July, 1891, respectively, and made between the said first mortgagees of the one part and the said Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinetmaker of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses and shed (including the message and tenement in course of construction and not completely built) standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Haines Road, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand three hundred and twenty-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 25, new No 1625-4, old Survey No. 676, and new Survey No 3383, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Sanklia Tank, on or towards the west by the Sanklia Road, on or towards the north by the vacant land belonging to the Municipality, and on or towards the south by Haines Road aforesaid, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 4272 and Street No 6A, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Jamsetji Nowrojee Cabinet-maker, and are now in possession of the said Official Assignee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, Solicitors for the said mortgagees, at their office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 15, 1892.

BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY URINARY DISEASES, &c. A Medical Work explaining the rational and SPEEDY treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493 High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

BOMBAY MOFUSSIL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

PATRONESS:—LADY HARRIS.

THIS ASSOCIATION SENDS NURSES to all Parts of the Presidency.

Apply SISTER IN CHARGE,
Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

LOOK HERE!

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Managers of Newspapers and Periodicals, and those concerned, that he has ARRIVED from Marmagoa and will stay in Bombay for some time, and that he requests the favor of the Managers of the following Papers to please forward their Papers, Letters, &c., to the undersigned in BOMBAY and not to Marmagoa as hitherto:—

"Madras Times," Madras.
"Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.
"Indian Daily News," Calcutta.
"Indian Mirror," Calcutta.
"Amrita Bazaar," Calcutta.
"Kathiawar Times," Kathiawar.
"Tribune," Lahore.
"Anglo-Lusitano," Bombay.
"Bolitim Indiano," Bombay.
"Deccan Budget," Bombay.
"Week's News," Allahabad.

SAMUEL FOBLER.

Comercarry, 19th Nov., 1892.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

THE APPOINTMENT of an ASSISTANT AUDITOR on the South Indian Railway Staff will be made before the close of the current year. Remuneration Rs 350 per mensem during the first year of service, with annual increments of Rs. 25 per mensem, to a maximum of Rs. 450 per mensem. The undersigned is prepared to receive applications for this post from gentlemen who have gained practical experience of the work of Railway Accounting and Auditing. Applicants should state their age and the posts they have held of a nature similar to the one applied for. Copies only of testimonials should be forwarded. Selected candidate only will be communicated with

WILLIAM S. BETTS, Agent.

Trichinopoly, 25th November, 1892.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following STORES for 12 Months, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1893:—

The approximate quantities required per month are:—
Cocoanut Oil, best ..... say 3½ tons.
Kerosine Oil, "Snowflake," 150° ..... " 70 cases.
Cotton Waste, No. 1 ..... " 1½ tons.
Tallow Country, clean ..... " 10 cwts.

To be delivered FREE on Railway Wagons, Waree Bunder, Bombay.

The Contractor to pay all claims for shortages through leakage and other preventable causes in transit.

Cocoanut Oil Casks to be returned free to Waree Bunder Station, Bombay.

Each item can be tendered for separately.

Sealed Tenders endorsed as such will be received by the Bombay Agent at his Office, Treacher's Buildings (Fort) up to 1-0 p. m. (Gun-fire) on Thursday, 15th December 1892.

Forms of tenders can be had on application at his office on payment of One Government Rupee.

The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will have to deposit security in Government Paper or in cash to the extent of 5 per cent. of the value of the contract.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. C. BURDER,
Bombay Agent.

Bombay Agent's Office: Treacher's Buildings, Fort, 9th December, 1892.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

धी बोम्बे बरमा ट्रेडींग कोरपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

धी बॉम्बे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 22nd December, 1892, at 3 O'clock in the Afternoon for the following purposes:—

I.—To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

II.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 8th December 1892.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation on and after TO-DAY.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, 1892, for the supplies and for the performance of certain works during the year 1893-94 as under.

SUPPLIES.

1.—Iron Castings.
2.—Road Metal.
3.—Sand Stone and Sea Sand.
4.—Petty Stores.
5.—Hardware.
6.—Timber of all Sorts.
7.—Stationery and Drawing Materials.
8.—Beef, Mutton, Bread for the Zoological Collection at the Victoria Gardens Works.
9.—Annual repairs to Municipal Buildings and Construction of Petty Works, both to include the supply of Chunam, Sand Bricks and Tiles.

Printed Forms of Tenders and conditions of contracts can be had on payment of Rupees Five for each form of Tender at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Samples of Road Metal, Sand Stone, Sea Sand, Picks, Powras, and other Similar Articles may be inspected in the Municipal Office, by Intending Tenderers.

No notice will be taken of Tenders for the supply of Stationery and Drawing Materials unless accompanied with samples.

The usual Deposit should be paid separately into the Chief Accountant's Office, at the time of lodging Tenders. The successful Tenderer will have to pay a further deposit as per the conditions of contract.

The successful Tenderers will have to pay the full charges for stamping and executing the contracts.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right before accepting Tenders of revising such of the rates in successful Tenders for Nos. 4, 5 and 9 as may appear to be exceptionally high.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 10th December, 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,

Sole Agents, Bombay.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

FOR SALE.

	1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
SPARKLING	36 0	39 0
STILL:—		
BODENHEIMER	17 8	20 0
MOSELBLUMCHEN	20 8	23 0
HOCHHEIMER	23 8	26 0
LIEBFRAUMLICH	29 8	32 8

Apply to

BREUL & Co.,
28, Medows Street.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.

THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star	Rs. 32	per doz.
Two "	Liqueur ..... " 34	"
Three "	do. ..... " 36	"
Five "	do. ..... " 40	"
Five "	Special do. ..... " 42	"

OLD "GLENFARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	Rs. 28	per doz.
Three "	" 30	"

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,

11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

WE are now making a SPECIAL SHOW of the following GOODS, JUST RECEIVED from London and Paris:—

NEW DRESS FABRICS FOR DAY WEAR,
NEW DRESS FABRICS FOR EVENING WEAR.

NEW SILKS.

NEW MILLINERY, NEW STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.

NEW LACES.

NEW MANTLES AND CLOAKS,
NEW SUNSHADES,
NEW GLOVES,
NEW VELVETS AND RIBBONS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW LINGERIE.

EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.

(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),

FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 " " "	5	0	12 " "	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN

Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.

Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.

TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention ..... Rs. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention ..... Rs. 2 0

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

N. B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital ..... " 1,09,38,688

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI.

SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.

LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Drafts are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

1st July, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 100,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).

ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST ..... Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED ..... Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security ..... Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months.
4½ Do. do. for 9 months.
4 Do. do. for 6 months.
3 Do. do. for 4 months.

Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.

6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.

Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, & Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શૈઅાદમની કું.

&c., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded 1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ... £8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
BANKS.					
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,060
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,030
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Chartered Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	188
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	—	—		—	—
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200	200 / 150	10 / 7½	270 / 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	195	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1080
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	83
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ltd.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Dessan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	146
Gayer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	206
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	600	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	452½
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	845
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	60
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19½
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. new Share	£18	£ 18	—	guar. do.	—
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly. 75	Rs. 1 1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	955 x d
Apollo	750	00'6	2,200	90	205
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115 w.d
Beauly Canapore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	150 / 220
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	20	300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		130	145
Fort	515	24500	2,500	Rs. 35	900
French	300	500	all	100	480 / 475 x i
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	130 x i
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	130
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500		63 / 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	95
Motussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	455 x d
Munnar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	275
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	585
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1.	129
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dvd	405
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500 / 500
Sassoon	500	500	500	20	
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	400	25	1,375 x d
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	245
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	970 d
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,403
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	480
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,140
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	740
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	1,	12½	640
Coorla Mills	800	1,000		Rs. 30	430
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,938	100	100	50	457 x
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	655
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	775
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	710
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	500	40	683
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	690
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,060
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	415
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,100
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	540
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	215
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 x
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	680
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Malik kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	525
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,110
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,365
Mahaluxmee Jambood Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,520
Morarji Goculdas	5,000	0	250	6	430
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,305 x d.
Madura Mills	4,50	108	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	165
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	520
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	465
Queen Mills	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,270
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	660
Ruston	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,125
Shoalapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	0	1,450
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000		1,530
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	1 yr. rs. 60	555
Southern Maratta	1,000	500	500	Nil	165
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	12½	295
Star of India	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	490
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	480
Venkatesh Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	900	500	900	15	1,400
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Union Mills, Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	28
China Leaf	"	25-11 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-4 "
Do. do. new	"	25 "
Australia do.	"	25-12 "
Bombay do.	"	25-11
English Sovereigns	"	16-4
Do. Drazons	"	16-2
Bar Silver 17 Behtermad	"	106-8
Do. 17/4 do.	"	106-11
Carolas Dollars	"	230 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223-4
Five-Francs	"	24-5

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Girgaum Girls' High School Prize-giving, the Nawab's Bungalow, Grant Road, 5 p.m.

Election of Deputy Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.

Reception of Dr. Dalhoff, Cavel Reading Room and Library, 6-30 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Aden (s), from London ; and Umballa (s), Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pachumba (s), for Karachi, &c. ; Mirzapore (s), China, &c. ; Harrington (bq), Mauritius ; and Chiltern (s), Aden.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Aden entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at or about 2 p.m., on Thursday, the 15th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Zuari left the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. Chiltern yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bormida, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., on Thursday, the 15th instant.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM (CAVEL STREET).—His Grace Dr. Dalhoff, S. J., visits the above institution this evening, at half-past six, for the first time after his elevation to the Episcopal Dignity.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Justice Telang Mr. Justice Bayley sat with the Chief Justice on the Appellate Side. There was, therefore, no sitting of the Insolvency Court yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the R. B. Yacht Club, at 5-45, this evening :—

March	Rienzi ... Wagner.
Overture	French Comedi ... K. Bela.
Valse	My Queen ... Bucalossi.
Gavotte and Wagner	Amour ... O. Stella.
Reminiscences of R.	
Galop	Tannhauser ... Hamm.
	Von Haus Zu Haus ... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

INTERRUPTING DISEMBARKATION AT APOLLO BUNDER.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, Superintendent Brewin made an application to Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, for permission to withdraw the charge against Mr. Kirby, stating that that gentleman had written to the Commissioner of Police, through his solicitors, Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, apologising for his conduct. The Commissioner of Police had, therefore, directed him (Mr. Browin) to make the application to withdraw. The magistrate allowed the charge to be withdrawn.

THE SEQUEL TO THE MILL-HANDS STRIKE.—The case in which Mr. Pherojshah Bamonjee Jeejeebhoy charged Bissajee and Vittoo and four others with rioting and assault, came on for hearing yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Webb. Mr. Browne, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. DeSouza, pleader, defended the first accused. Mr. Pherojshah Bamonjee Jeejeebhoy, in his examination by Mr. Brown, stated the facts embodied in his information laid before the Court and which was published in our yesterday's issue. Ardeshir Edaljee Dalal said that he had accompanied Mr. Pherojshah to the Small Causes Court, on Saturday last. The mob of mill-hands collected round Mr. Pherojshah's carriage, and threw stones at him. He caught the fifth accused as he picked up a stone from the road. Mr. Hill, weaving-master in the Sassoon Mill, deposed that he also accompanied Mr. Pherojshah to the Small Causes Court, on Saturday. Stones were thrown at the witness, one struck him in the chest and another on the neck. After several other witnesses were examined the case was adjourned until to-day (Thursday), at 11 a.m.

CHARGE OF STABBING A POLICEMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Dost Mahomed Khan Gandakhan was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to Ibraim Isoof, a policeman, No. 1353, by stabbing him on the shoulder with a fisherwoman's chopper on the morning of the 29th ultimo. The complainant, in his evidence, stated that on the day in question the accused picked the pocket of Alibhoy Tyebjee, a Borah, who was standing at a fisherwoman's stall, at Null Bazar Market. The accused was caught redhanded, and made over to the complainant, whom he struck on the shoulder with a knife belonging to the fisherwoman. The complainant bled profusely, and was taken to the J. J. Hospital. The accused denied the truth of the charge stating that he accidentally trod on the foot of the Borah who abused him and he retaliated by slapping him in the face. The Borah, thereupon, accused him of having picked his pocket. The policeman came there and caught hold of him. He tried to get himself loose from the sepoy's grasp, and in the struggle the complainant got himself wounded with the knife, which he (policeman) had in his hand. The Magistrate altered the charge of grievous hurt to one of simple hurt, and sentenced the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DARING FEMALE THIEF.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Nassebun, a Mahomedan woman, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with the theft of silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 68 and Rs. 94 in cash, the property of Lahati, a woman living in one of the rooms of a chawl, at Haines Road. The accused and the prosecutrix were neighbours, and were on speaking terms with each other. The accused was in the habit of visiting the prosecutrix at her house. On the evening of the 29th ultimo, the prosecutrix went out on some business, leaving her daughter, about six years of age in charge of the room. The girl went out to play in the street during her mother's absence, leaving the doors of her room open. The accused entered the room, and opening one of the boxes belonging to the prosecutrix, with a duplicate key, stole the property in question, and then jumped down out of the window on the first floor of the house to escape, but in doing so, she sustained serious injuries on her back. Still she fled, and went to a friend, Rahim, to whom she handed over the property for safe custody. She told her husband that she felt giddy and fell down on the road, sustaining injuries to her back. Her husband took her to the J. J. Hospital, where her injuries were attended to. The prosecutrix returned home late that night, and, on discovering the theft, reported a matter to the police, who made inquiries, and ascertained that the accused had called at the house during her absence on the evening, on which the theft was perpetrated. The neighbours also testified to the fact of somebody jumping out of the window that evening. The police went to the Hospital and arrested the accused, and recovered the stolen property from Rahim, to whom the accused had given it for safe custody. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE ALLEGED SALE OF SPURIOUS WINE.

The prosecution instituted by Mr. William Almon, Assistant Collector, Abkari Department, against Pestonji Manockjee, under circumstances already published, was resumed yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Little, the Government Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, conducted the defence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson, Mr. Almon said that, prior to undertaking the present proceedings, he had not given any intimation to the accused that his practice of labelling bottles was objectionable. Witness did not believe the labels had been lying with him for seven years. His reasons for entertaining that belief was owing to their fresh appearance. Witness could not believe that the porters employed by the accused in bottling the port could have used the labels without the knowledge of the accused. When witness visited the accused's shop, he was readily shown over it ; and on addressing the accused in Hindustani, he seemed to understand him very well. Witness knew that Messrs. Lyon & Co. bottled and labelled Bass' beer just after the manner of those bottled at home. The pint bottle of port-wine labelled S. P. Hatchet and Co. was of a class which was generally sold in many Parsee wine shops in Bombay. Witness did not know whether there were wine merchants in London under the name of Messrs. S. P. Hatchet and Co. All the labels and capsules with that name were used by Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy for some time, for a period perhaps of a year or two. The Collector had not written to enquire from Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy whether the liquor was bottled by Messrs. S. P. Hatchet and Co. of London as was represented. Witness was aware that the bottling was done in Bombay by Dadabhoy. He believed that Hatchet and Co. never existed. There were about twenty labels used with European names by a number of Parsee wine merchants, who sold wines at a cheaper rate in Bombay. Amongst them were J. E. Cooper and Co., S. B. Frazer and Co., and several others. Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy informed the witness that in the label of S.P. Hatchet and Co. the letters S. and P. were contractions of Sharp. The case stands adjourned until the 2nd proximo.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

A BORAH IN PURSUIT OF HIS WIFE.

KEEKABHOY MAHOMEDALI VS. LALBOO.

THE plaintiff in this case, a Borah of Cambay, prays that the defendant, his wife, may be ordered to live with him and render him his conjugal rights as her husband. Mr. M. N Saklatwalla presented to his lordship in chambers the plaint in the case, which was accepted as a long cause.

The plaint stated that the plaintiff and defendant are Shia Mahomedans of the Borah caste and were married at Cambay in the year 1868. The plaintiff and defendant, after such marriage, lived together in Cambay and Bombay, principally at the latter place, as husband and wife up to the month of October, 1891. Since then the defendant had left the protection of the plaintiff and has been living separate from him and had refused to live with the plaintiff, though frequently required by the plaintiff to do so. The plaintiff addressed and sent to the defendant a letter through registered post on the 12th April, 1892, but the defendant refused to receive the letter, which had been returned to the plaintiff by the postal authorities. The defendant owns immoveable and moveable properties in Bombay in her own right, independantly of the plaintiff, and under the instigation of designing individuals, who had an eye on the properties, she had expressed her intention never more to live with the plaintiff as her lawful husband. Acting under the instigation, the defendant had proposed to the plaintiff to pay him a sum of money if he should dissolve his marriage with her, which proposal the plaintiff had refused to accept. The defendant is a native of Cambay, and had friends and supporters there, and she had been in the habit of leaving the jurisdiction of this Court for Cambay whenever the plaintiff had pressed her to live with him as her lawful husband since the month of October, 1891. The plaintiff is apprehensive that, unless security be taken for the appearance of the defendant at the hearing of this suit, and to answer the decree which may be passed against her, she will abscond or leave the jurisdiction in order to avoid, obstruct, or delay the process of this Court, and the execution of the decree that may be passed against her.

DECEMBER 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Consent decree.

263-91—Bicknell M and M—Jelubai alias Jewanbai vs Bhimrao Atmaram and another—Ardesir H and D.
597-92—Bicknell M and M—Jelubai alias Jeowanbai vs Dayaram Surajmul—Craigie L and O.
346-91—Ardesir H and D—Byramjee Jijibhoy vs Jelubai and another—Bicknell M and M.
606-92—Bicknell M and M—Jelubai alias Jewanbai vs Bhimrao Atmaram and others—Craigie L and O.

Suits for Hearing and Final Desporal.

Postponed Long Causes.

610-90—Payne, G and S—Damjee Ramjee vs Tejpal Khetsey and another—Bhalchunker and K. (Part heard.)
624-90—Roughton and B—Thakordas Jugjiwandas and another vs Motiram Thakoredas and others—Payne G and S. (Part heard.)

For further Direction on Commissioner's Report.

370-70—Payne, G and S—Karmalli Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and another—Roughton and B Postponed Long Causes.
203-92—Little S N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanundas and another vs Sumsoodin Mahomedally Chogley—Tyebji D and J.
317-92—Bicknell, M and M—Ramgopal Heeralal vs R P Nixon and others—Crawford, B and Co and P G and S.
349-92—Payne, G and S—R P Nixon and others vs Heeralal Ramgopal and others—Bicknell, M and M, and C, B and Co.
348-92—Amardhan and A—Raghunath Wasudewjee vs Jalbhoy Ardesir Sett—Pestonjee R and K.
356-92—Crawford, B and Co—J G Russell and another vs A St James Fernandes—K D Shroff.
368-92—In person—Gopall Radhowjee and another vs Khooshaba Vithoba and another—J C Cama.
327-92—Pestonjee, R and K—Lalchand Balkisson vs Hurivalab Hurkisson and others—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

For Consent Decree.

292-91—Little, S N and B—Lilladhur Haridas vs Moorarjee Cullianjee and others—Brown and M.
10-91—Brown and M—Nanabai vs Lilladhur Haridas—Little S N and B.
14-91—Little, S N and B—Lilladhur Haridas vs Nanabi—Brown and M—(Testamentary suit.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

282-92—Kunderao M—Monoba Ramchandra Pay vs Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni—Chitnis M and M. (Part heard.)
235-92—Roughton and B—Bamonjee Dinsha Khan and another vs Ramchunder Jagonath Acharyn—In person.
232-1/92—Janardhan and A—Nathoo Lalljee vs Khoja Soolleman Somjee—Thakurdas, D and C—(S. C. C. Suit.)
135-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ragoo Babajee vs The Jadowjee Raghojee Mnfg Co—Little, S, N and B.
253-92—Nanu and H—Motabai Bhicajee Contractor vs Muncherjee Kooverjee—Payne, G and S.
496-91—K J Mantri—For Pauper—Hurrichand Bhawoo Gurvoy vs Sucsaram Raghoba Nagwekar—M H Tyabji, D and J Mahomedally Nawoodji vs Madar Jani Gowli and others—Shamrao P.
139-91—Edgelow and G—Mayachand Kassore vs Phillips A Herford and another—Crawford, B and Co.
223-92—In person—Hajee Ahmed vs Ibrahim Mahomed Sachoo and others—In person.
134-87—Edgelow and G—Hargowandas Cuberdass vs Joonus Hajee Ahmed—Bhaishunker and K.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

DEFICIENCY ON A REDRAFT.

SIR ROBERT JARDINE AND OTHERS VS. CHAGGANBHOY MUNSOOKBHOY.

THE plaintiffs, through their constituted attorney Mr. Anand Vithwambhur Sakardandjay, claimed to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 1,075-15-5, the amount of a re-draft, dated the 12th of August, being the difference in the value of a draft for £400, drawn on the plaintiffs, who are merchants carrying on business at No. 3, Lombard Street, London, under the name and style of Messrs. Matheson and Co., by the defendant, and accepted and paid by them at his request, and of the sale proceeds of the consignment of pearls shipped against the same. Mr. Basil Scott, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiffs Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, represented the defendant.

On the 3rd of October, 1890, the defendant addressed a letter to the plaintiffs, advising them that he had drawn a draft of £400 on the plaintiffs, which he requested them to accept, and advised that a shipment of pearls had been made against the same by the s. s. Assam. The plaintiffs accepted and paid the draft of £400, and sold the pearls shipped against the same, but the proceeds thereof were not sufficient to repay the plaintiffs even after giving credit for a former bill of £57-1-11 in favour of the defendant. There was a deficiency of £65-10-7 due by the defendants to the plaintiffs in respect thereof, and the plaintiffs accordingly drew a bill, dated the 12th August, 1892, for Rs. 1,079-15-5, the equivalent of the same, on the defendant, who refused to pay it, and hence the suit. The plaintiffs present for judgment for Rs. 1,079-15-5 with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 29th of August up to the date of filing this suit, and also for interest from the date of the filing of the suit till payment of the decree.

The case came on the board sometime last month, when Mr. Davar applied for an adjournment on the ground that one of their important witnesses, Hormasjee Wadia, was then confined in the criminal side of the jail and could not attend the court. In order to enable him to come to the Court to give his evidence Mr. Davar applied for a postponement until Hormasjee came out of the criminal side of the jail. He submitted that his client had given credit for the deficiency to Hormasjee, who was then plaintiff's agent in Bombay.

Mr. Basil Scott submitted that there was no need of Hormasjee's presence in the Court, as he had only discounted the draft, and the money was paid to the defendant.

The case was, however, adjourned until yesterday, when Mr. Sakardanday appeared before his Honour and stated that it had been settled out of Court, and he, accordingly, asked his Honour to make a note that the case was settled. Mr. Chitty made the necessary order, and allowed the case to be struck off the board.

Before KHAN BAHADUR HORMUSJEE DADABHOY, Fourth Judge.

APPLICATION TO SET ASIDE AN AWARD.

JAMES PARKER VS B. J. POWAR.

THE plaintiff claimed to recover from the defendant, who is a constable in the G. I. P. Ry. Police, the sum of Rs. 300 lent by the plaintiff to the defendant, who brought a cross-action against the plaintiff for the recovery of Rs. 411-3. Mr. Basil Scott, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar, for the defendant. The plaintiff stated that the defendant had borrowed from him Rs. 300. He withdrew a sum of Rs. 200 from his Savings Bank's account and got a loan of Rs. 100 from a Marwaree for accommodating the defendant, who, on the other hand, claimed to recover Rs. 411, being the expenses incurred by him in boarding and lodging the plaintiff, his mother, and sister. By consent of both the parties, the disputes were referred to the arbitration of Mr. Babu Ramchunder in April last. The arbitrator, after deducting Rs. 100 as the boarding and lodging expenses of the plaintiff and his relatives, awarded Rs. 222 to the plaintiff.

When the award came on for confirmation before the judge, Mr. Bhandarkar for the defendant objected to its being confirmed on the ground that the arbitrator had illegally received in evidence certain unstamped documents, and had also illegally allowed interest. The plaintiff had been provided with the money by his father for his education, and he had not received the letters of Administration under the Indian Succession Act, and, therefore, the arbitrator was not justified by Law to allow the plaintiff's claim. The arbitrator had acted erroneously in allowing only Rs. 100 to the defendant.

Mr. Sealy submitted that the award ought to be confirmed, as there was no miscarriage of justice or misconduct on the part of the arbitrator.

The judge confirmed the award made by the arbitrator.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

THE following is a list of the students who carried off the prizes at the annual distribution, which took place in the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening :—

GIRLS.

Good Conduct—Senior, Margaret Ingham ; junior, Rose Bloomfield ; and infants, Gertrude Mushet.

Scripture—Standard IX., Amy Toothe ; standard VIII., Margaret Ingham ; standard VII., Mabel Collins ; standard VI., Olive Bailey ; standard V., Ethel Toothe ; standard IV., Rose Bloomfield ; standard III., Winifred Casimer ; standard II., Harry Staff ; and standard I., Margaret Samways.

Study—Standard IX., Eva Collins, Standard VIII., first prize, Margaret Ingham ; and second prize, Maggie Banks. Standard VII., first prize, Mabel Collins ; and second prize, Maud Carter. Standard VI., first prize, Avabai Panday ; and second prize, Maud Clarke. Standard V., first prize, Maggie Cole ; and second prize, Baldwina De Mello. Standard IV., first prize, Florence Staff ; and second prize, Norah Ardagh. Standard III., first prize, Winifred Casimer ; and second prize, Ruth Collins. Standard II., first prize, Charles Collins ; and second prize, Jerbai Karaka. Standard I., first prize, Alice Spencer ; and second prize, George Brady. Infants, Agnes Slane.

French—Standard IX., Eva Collins; standard VIII., Margaret Ingham ; standard VII., Maud Carter ; standard VI., Maud Clarke ; and Standard V., Baldwina De Mello.

Mahratti Prize—Maud Clarke.

Needlework—Standard VIII., Florence Thorpe ; extra prize given by Mrs. Robb, Meherbai Patuck; standard VII., Lucy Dobson ; extra prize given by Mrs. Robb, Maud Carter ; standard VI., Ethel Collins ; standard V., Jane Fernandez (absent) ; standard IV., Rose Pote ; standard III., Amy Long ; standard II., first prize, Rose Simeon, and second prize, Gertrude Mushet ; standard I., first prize, May Melling, and second prize, Winnie Wilbond ; and infants, first prize, Qainie Humphreys, and second prize, Pamaler FitzGerald.

Monitress Prize—Eva Bell.

Drawing—First prize, Margaret Inham ; and second prize, Aileen McDonald.

Music Prize—Ida Clarke (absent).

Singing Prize—Senior, Margaret Banks ; junior, Olive Spilling ; and infants, Harry Staff.

Essay Prizes—First prize, Margaret Ingham, and second prize—Madeline Gillett.

BOYS.

Standard III.—First Division : Scripture, George Gues and Hammond Hurst ; first prize, George Gues ; and second prize, Edward Honarat Athayde. Second Division : Scripture, Charles Cooper ; first prize, William Bailey ; and second prize, Charles Cooper.

Standard II.—Scripture, William Watkins ; first prize, William Watkins ; and second prize, William Stanley.

Standard I.—Scripture, Alfred Beynon ; first prize, Clarence Fido, and second prize, Alfred Beynon.

Infants.—First prize, Richard Fido ; and second prize, Arthur Wickham.

Good Conduct.—William Pringle.

Mahratti prizes, presented by Mr. H. A Aoworth—First prize, Reginald Gordon ; and second prize, Charles Good.

Major Sawyer's prize for the Cadet company—Edward Smith.

Music prize, presented by Herr Schmuck—Francisco da Cunha.

Standard IX.—Scripture, Percival Jeddo ; first prize, Percival Jeddo ; and second prize, Raphael Abram. Latin prize, Raphael Abram, presented by Mr. Alpaiwalla.

Standard VIII.—Scripture, William Pringle ; first prize, William Pringle ; and second prize, Ernest Brand.

Standard VII.—Scripture, Herbert-Baxton; first prize, John Spencer ; and second prize, Robert Phillips.

Standard VI.—Scripture, Robert Blodwell and Robert Roberts ; first prize, Elias Sassoon ; and second prize, Robert Blodwell.

Standard V.—Scripture, Victor Hepworth; first prize, Bomanjee Wadia ; and second prize, Franklin Athayde.

Standard IV.—Scripture, Ralph Ballantine; first prize Joseph Abraham ; and second prize, Ralph Ballantine.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

THE results of the Examination for the Degree of LL. B., and Second Examination in LL. B., and also of Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids were declared yesterday evening ; out of 116 candidates, who had presented themselves in the examination for the Degree of LL. B., 43 were declared to have successfully passed. Dinshah Fardunji Mulla who was the only successful candidate in the First Class has obtained the Spencer Prize, while the Arnold Scholarship has been awarded to Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi. The following are the names of the successful candidates :

DEGREE OF LL. B.

1st Class—Mulla, Dinshah Fardunji.

2nd Class.—Advani, Himatsing Gajsing ; Agashe, Narayan Krishna ; Apte, Hari Sadashiv ; Bapat, Gopal Vaman ; Barve, Kashinath Chimanrao ; Belvi, Dattatraya Venkatesh ; Bhatvadekar, Ganesh Keshav : Buch, Anantrai Nanalal ; Dadachanji, Ratanshah Kharshedji ; Dave, Nandshankar Parvatishankar ; Desai, Gulabrai Govindram ; Gami, Narandas Kalidas ; Idgunji, Dattatraya Annant ; Jalihal, Krishnarao Rungrao ; Javeri, Manilal Bhagubhai ; Kankodiwala, Chandulal Dayabhai; Karagudri, Narayan Gurunath ; Karamchandani, Varisising Nihalsing ; Kehimkar, Abraham Aaron ; Kerkar, Vaman Ramchandra ; Khare, Vaman Sakharam ; Koparkar, Ganesh Lakshman ; Korgavkar, Kashinath Ramkrishna ; Machve, Ramchandra Gopal ; Mansukhani, Parmanand Tejumal ; Mehta, Girdharlal Harilal ; Mehta, Nasarvanji Edalji ; Modi, Anupchand Jagjivan ; Natu,

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CHRISTMAS CAKES, ornamented and Plain, PLUM PUDDINGS and MINCE MEAT. Our own special preparations. Sweets, Chocolates, Nuts, Biscuits, &c.—JAMES PEARSE & Co.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

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REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Owing to alteration of Premises the Society has decided to meet this arrangement by SELLING STOCK at a Reduction.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PESTONJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTATION TEAS in elegant Duplex Canisters from GENERAL YOUNG-HUSBAND'S CELEBRATED KANGARA TEA GARDEN.—MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

'XMAS and other CARDS, Letts's Diary, Choice Fancy Inkstands, Blotters, Writing Cases, Mirrors, Photoframes, Pencil cases, Paper weights, Fancy games and a thousand and one other things can be had at very cheap rates of B. D. Motiwala and Co., wholesale and retail stationers and vendors fancy articles, Patent Medicines, &c., 18, Church Gate, Street, Fort.

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NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will hold a RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL, on TUESDAY, December 20th, 1892, from 4-45 to 6-15 p.m.

All CIVIL and MILITARY OFFICERS and GENTLEMEN entitled to attend His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Levies are entitled, together with Ladies of their families, to attend the Reception. Morning Dress will be worn.

By Command,
E. H. COX, Captain,
A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting.

Government House: Malabar Point, 14th December, 1892.

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Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 14.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports no further change in the price of Bar Silver, or in the quotation for Rupee Securities, at 38½d. per oz., and £63 5-16, respectively; but in New York, the metal was ½ cent lower, at 83½ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88 dollars. Consols, in London, advanced ⅛ per cent., returning to Friday's quotations of 97⅞; but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered, at 108½. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was further reduced ⅛ per cent., say to 2 per cent; that no short London Bills remaining at 1½ per cent. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on London, at 30 days' sight, was put down ⅛d., 1s. 2½d. being thus again quoted. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 99½; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·14½.

The London Sheep Skin Sale closed yesterday with a good demand. Both Madras and Bombay Skins were firm, at an advance in prices of ¼d. to 1d. per lb. in the former, and of 1d. to 1½d. in the latter.

The Wheat Market was dull, and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool was 2d. per cental lower, at 6s. ex-quay; No. 1 Soft White not being quoted. Linseed was steady at previous ready and arrival rates.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals flat; the day's sales summing up only 6,000 bales, without any East Indians. Spot prices were again quite unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in all positions, excepting the most distant, in which the advance was only 3-64d., the extreme quotations being 5 3-64d. for December-January, and 5 3-16d. for April-May deliveries. The day's Imports were 49,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was firm; and the fresh quotations wired through Reuter show an advance of 1½d. in 7lbs., and 45in. 9lbs., Grey Shirtings; and of ¼d. per lb. in 40s Mule Twist, at 8⅜d. per lb.

The price of spot Cotton in New York still remained at 9⅛ cents yesterday; but March Futures were 5 points lower, at 9·73 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 41,000 bales, the total Arrivals this season now comparing as follows with those in the two previous years in the same time:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts...	41,000	69,000	55,000
Three days' do.....	113,000	158,000	149,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	3,089,000	4,194,000	3,836,000

There has been more enquiry both from shippers and local consumers in our local Cotton Market to-day, and prices have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, the feeling having been firm at the rise. The business for export has been confined to contracts for 1,100 bales of Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 248-60; and 500 Bhownugger, for March-May, at Rs. 216; while the Mills have bought 1,000 bales, made up of 300 Bengals, at Rs. 195-216; 200 Cutchgaum, at Rs. 204, and 100 each of Jalgaum, at Rs. 215; Dhulia at Rs. 207; Akola, at Rs. 236; and Barsee, at Rs. 235, all ready new Cotton; and 50 each of old Barsee, at Rs. 190; and old Compta, at Rs. 191¼ per candy.

WHEAT remains quiet in tone, with only a small export business passing; but prices are all still unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken by exporters to a moderate extent to-day in a steady market. *Linseed* has advanced in value one anna per cwt. to Rs. 7-13-0 to Rs. 7-15-6 per cwt., but prices of other kinds are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,347	bales.
Wheat	10,826	cwts.
Linseed	3,162	,,
Rapeseed	2,419	,,
Gingelly	8,716	,,
Poppyseed	596	,,
Groundnuts	518	,,
Rice	6,816	,,

FREIGHTS continue dull. We report no change in quotations; but there are no takers of room in any position except at lower rates.

EXCHANGE opened quiet, at 1s. 2 19-32d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 2⅝d. Demand, for Bank remittance of which a moderate amount was taken at these rates. For three months' sight Credits, the opening rate was 1s. 2 25-32d. for December delivery, at which also we heard of a moderate amount being placed; but, after a while, "Gold" dealers coming out as sellers, the market hardened 1-32d. all round, and, pending the receipt of news of the result of Council allotments, we closed somewhat unsettled as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2⅝ to 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 19-32 to ⅝d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 2 11-16d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	1s. 2 13-16d.	,,
Francs do.	1·55⅛	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak in tone to-day, but with little business doing. Yesterday's Account rate for Fours has been maintained, and an advance of 1-16 per cent. has been established for Money; closing quotations being 105 1-16 for the latter, and 104 13-16 for January.

SHARES have been very quiet, and the only changes we have to note this evening are a decline of Rs. 7½ each in Luckmidas and Maneckji Petit Mill shares, at our revised quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at or about 4 p.m. the 17th instant.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at or about 2 p.m Thursday, 15th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th Dec., 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	3	35 a.m.	14	24
Teheran	14	2	40 p.m.	..	23
Suez	14	2	45 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 14th Dec., 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	33	..	1
,, Kurrachee	...	10	...	1
,, Madras	...	46	...	1

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 10th December, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,62,233	6,47,373	9,741	8,19,347
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	..	..	..	8,87,810

Decrease ..... Rs. 68,463.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 13.

10 p.m.	73·6

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14.

6 a.m.	70·8
10 a.m.	75·3
2 p.m.	80·5
4 p.m.	80·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—December 8, at The Rookery, Simla, the wife of H V S Baker, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, of a daughter.

GAUDOIN—December 10, at Madras, the wife of T G A Gaudoin, Sub-Assistant Conservator, Forest Department, of a daughter.

MALTBY—November 30, at Rangoon, the wife of Lieut-Colonel F C Maltby, 5th M I, of a son.

RENWICK—December 7, at Rosa, N-W P, the wife of J W M Renwick, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

AMBLER—MURRAY—December 8, at the Old Mission Church, by the Rev Mr Gouldsmith, Charles Taaffe, eldest son of C T Ambler, Esq, Monghyr, to Minna, second daughter of Major-General C Murray (retired).

DEATHS.

HORST—November 5, at Bhogaon, near Mainpuri, N-W P, George P Vonder Horst, aged 32 years, 11 months and 26 days, Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Branch, P W D, shot himself accidentally.

SAUNDERS—December 11, at Pakokku, Minnie Maria Montgomery Saunders, of acute diarrhœa.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1892.

As we anticipated yesterday, the Government of India declined to disclose to the inquisitive Calcutta Banks the secret of its policy in regard to the monetary crisis or to give any assurance that silver now on its way to India will receive exceptional treatment if the Mints be closed to private coinage. It was impossible that the enquiries addressed to the Government could receive any other answer. There was not, however, any reason why the queries should not be put. Something is gained—perhaps all that the inquiring Banks hoped to obtain is gained by the form of words in which the inevitable negative has been conveyed. The form of the reply tacitly acknowledges that the Government have a policy—which it is not considered expedient to disclose. There is no declaration that a change of policy is not contemplated. Clearly if there be a policy which it is not desirable to disclose, it must be a new policy—a policy different from that hitherto pursued and known to everyone. The statement that no assurances such as those asked for by the Banks in respect to the large shipments of silver—amounting to some fifty lakhs—now on the high seas can be given in anticipation of any declaration of policy can only be taken as a further indication that measures are contemplated which might be effected by such assurances. It is not said that such assurances are uncalled for or superfluous; the statement is that the Government are not prepared to give any. If we now turn to the proceedings in the abortive Brussels Monetary Conference, which comes to an end to-morrow, we shall see that the last flicker of hope that any improvement in the situation in regard to silver has possibly died out. The proposal of one of the French delegates that warrants should be issued against deposits of silver specifying the weight of bullion deposited, similar to the Glasgow pig-iron warrants, shows clearly enough to what a hopeless pass the Conference is come. Sir Guildford Molesworth appears to have protested with very natural warmth against the obstructive attitude of the British Delegates, which, he affirms, alone prevented a settlement. He even went so far as to propose that the Conference should adjourn for some weeks to enable the British Government to reconsider the situation. The reply of Sir Rivers Wilson to Sir Charles Fremantle that he did not come to the Conference to discuss bimetallism, and that Mr. Rothschild approved of his attitude which Sir Guildford Molesworth denounces as obstructive, shows plainly enough that the failure of the Conference is chiefly due to the action of the British delegates. It is useless to blame the Home Government for this. The magnitude of the interests arrayed on the side of monometallism in London must deter any Government in its senses from favouring what was regarded as the bi-metallic heresy. But the situation in regard to the United Kingdom being so clearly defined, it is reasonable to hope that there will be as clear a recognition that the interests of India being totally different, require to be dealt with on different lines. In other words, the Government of India have a right to expect that Indian Finance shall be dealt with as exclusively from the point of view of Indian interests, precisely as the British Government claims the right to consult British interests alone in dealing with the Currency Question as it affects the United Kingdom.

THE long controversy maintained by the Calcutta Missionary Conference with the Government of India in respect to the repeal by the Civil Procedure Code of the Lord's Day Act of Charles II., is not likely to be laid to rest by the declaration that legislation of the kind proposed by the Conference would be contrary to the declared policy of the legislature in India. The Calcutta Missionaries will answer so much the worse for the policy in question. And we may expect that in due course the machinery of Exeter Hall will be set in motion to bring pressure to bear on the Secretary of State, and force the hand of the Government of India. It is as well, therefore, to examine the arguments by which in 1878, and again in 1883, and once more in July last, the Missionary Conference have endeavoured to convince the Government that by including the Act of Charles II.—the provisions of which are admittedly obsolete and opposed to the spirit of the age—in the schedule of the Civil Procedure repealing old Acts not properly applicable to India it incurred the penalty of the major excommunication. The Lord's Day Act, passed in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of Charles II. imposed heavy penalties on tradesmen selling, and artisans and others working, and on drovers and others travelling, on Sundays. So comprehensive was the prohibition of all labour that a saving clause was necessary to permit of the dressing of meat in private families and inns. Doubtless in view of the fact that the local watchmen or police, such as they were in that day, were entitled to rest, though malefactors would not cease to do evil, the district were relieved from responsibility for robberies committed on Sundays. The sixth and final section enacted that, except in cases of treason, felony, or breach of the peace, no writ, process, warrant, order, judgment, or decree should be served or executed on the Lord's Day. The Government are advised that this section was the only part of the Act which was ever in force in India, and that only in the Presidency towns, if anywhere. Most of the authorities hold that even the sections relating to civil process were never in force in the Presidency towns, and that the repeal of the Act by the Civil Procedure Code was of no practical effect whatever. From this view the Missionary Conference dissent, and in a long correspondence have sought to convince the Government of India of its error. The Rev. F. W. Warne, in December last, requested to be favoured with an explanation as to the reason for the repeal of the Lord's Day Act. He was referred to decisions of the High Court of Calcutta and Madras, which declared that the Act had never been enforced in India. The first of the cases referred to turned upon the construction of a bill of lading as to whether a certain steamer was bound to remain in port because the owner of certain cargo on board (a Christian merchant) refused to take delivery on a Sunday. Chief Justice Peacock and Mr. Justice Norman stated that the Statute of Charles II. appeared to them not to be applicable to the case. The Missionary Conference contended that this was an *obiter dictum* that did not form the ground of the decision, which would probably have been different if the case had been argued by counsel. In the other case, the Madras High Court was appealed to by a Mahomedan debtor who was arrested on a Sunday claimed the benefit of the Act. One out of three judges was of opinion that the Act did not apply, but this opinion, say the missionaries, had reference only to the sixth Section of the Act, relating to the service of civil processes, and had no reference to the substantive portion of the Act. Another judge held positively that the Act did apply, while the third judge held that it did not apply as between natives of India only.

The memorialists, with a view to prove that it is by no means clear that the Lord's Day Act was never enforced in India, and that the repeal was not a mere formality, quote the speech of the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell, on the proposal made in the Code to allow the arrest of a judgment debtor without restriction as to the day or time, at which the arrest might be effected. He admitted that it was doubtful whether the law of England, as contained in the Statute of Charles II. applied in this country, and said that there had clearly been some uncertainty on the subject which it was desirable to remove. The memorialists complain that simply to remove this uncertainty as to the operative effect as to the sixth section the whole of the Statute in question, including the substantive part of it, was repealed. While complaining however, that the provisions which make punishable as a crime the non-observance of the Lord's Day as a day of rest, should have been repealed for so slight a cause the Conference do not now suggest the re-enactment of those provisions, but contend that there can be no objection in India to the enactment of a law to supply the place of the repealed Statute, "declaring and making the Lord's Day a legal *dies non*." The Missionary Conference were by no means of this mind when they addressed the Government of Lord Lytton in 1878, and that of Lord Ripon in 1883 on the subject. The memorial addressed to the former Viceroy asked that the portion of the new Civil Procedure Code, repealing the Act of Charles II., should be cancelled, or such other measure passed as might be necessary to make the Lord's Day a *dies non*, as in England. They asserted that the repeal of the Statute had the effect of making all days alike in the eyes of the law. They fully allowed that the "Statute contains provisions that have long become obsolete, and which could not be revived in Great Britain without doing violence to the spirit of the age, or be enforced in this country without denying a fundamental principle of the Christain religion." They also allowed that those provisions could not be eliminated without virtually repealing the Statute itself. But they insisted that "the evil of suffering them to remain in the Statute Book was preferable to the repeal of the only law which made the Lord's Day a *dies non*, and secured to British subjects in India, as it continues to secure to British subjects everywhere else, a right to rest on that day." It was admitted that the civil right to the *dies non*, was abused by judgment debtors and others, and that the memorialists were not competent to deal with all its legal consequences. Nevertheless it was contended that the Government should not, "except for overwhelming reasons, withhold from its subjects the national and social privilege enjoyed by Englishmen in other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions, much less take back rights, the withdrawal of which may, justly or unjustly, be regarded as a betrayal of our religious principles." To this appeal Lord Lytton's Government turned a deaf ear. But it is alleged by the missionaries that the Secretary of State "suggested the rescission of the repeal of the Statute," the provisions of which were acknowledged to be obsolete and unworkable. The suggestion came to nothing; as the memorialists say, it may have been overlooked.

In the memorial to Lord Ripon in 1883, the Conference stated that they had hoped that though the repeal continued in the Statute Book, it might yet remain a dead letter. But finding that a Judge of the Small Cause Court had based a decision on the repeal of the Act, they viewed the matter with the gravest concern, and they desired to draw the attention of his Excellency "to this very objectionable innovation." Admitting, as in 1878, that much in the Statute had become obsolete they maintained it was the only law that made Sunday a *dies non*, and secured to British subjects in this country a right to rest on that day. They asked that it should be re-enacted: "They have no predilection for an ancient enactment like this, which contains much that is contrary to the spirit of the age; their only desire is to secure and maintain an immemorial privilege and, as far as they are aware, the simplest way would be to rescind the repeal." The question was referred by the Viceroy to the Legislative Department for consideration. In the result Mr., now Sir, Alexander Mackenzie was directed to inform the Conference that the Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court must have given the same judgment even in England, where the Lord's Day Act is in force; that there is nothing in that Act to warrant an alteration in the terms of a contract so as to deduct Sundays in calculating the period allowed for fulfilment of a contract. On the main question, the memorialists were informed that in the opinion of the authorities the repeal of the Act had no practical effect, for none of its provisions, except those relating to the execution of processes, had ever been enforced in India. As we have said, the Missionary Conference does not now ask for the restoration of the Act of Charles II. Seeing that it has been repealed in India, they do not suggest the re-enactment of those provisions of it, which made criminally punishable the non-observance of the Lord's Day, but they believe that there can, at any rate, be no objection to the enactment in India of a law simply declaring and making the Lord's Day a *dies non*. They pray that the Government may take the necessary steps for the enactment of such a law. The reply of the Government is that the only effect of such legislation would be that no Court could sit, and no legal process could be executed on a Sunday. In no other respect would it interfere with Sunday work. With the single exception of the execution of civil processes, what the memorialists desire is already secured. No Courts sit on Sundays, and public offices, with a few exceptions, such as police stations, are closed. Even in England criminal processes have always been executed on Sundays, and the question of executing civil processes was fully considered by the Legislation in 1877, and from the decision then arrived at the Government is unable to depart. It is pointed out that Sunday has been prescribed as a day of rest when that course can be justified on other than purely religious grounds, as for instance, in regard to negotiable instruments, and the enforcement of a day of rest in factories. The Government cannot, consistently with the principle of religious toleration, undertake to legislate for Sundays on purely religious grounds, and for these reasons, the Governor-General in Council regrets that he is unable to accede to the prayer of the memorialists. This is the only reply that was possible.

THE numerous and influential deputation which waited on Lord Kimberley to present a memorial on the subject of State encouragement to female education in India—with especial reference to the intention of the Government of Bombay to reduce the girls' school at Poona to the position of an aided institution—were informed by the Secretary of State that the question reduced itself to "a mere set of dry considerations." In making this declaration his lordship spoke without complete information, for had he known all the facts he would have seen that some of the considerations which the memorialists might have been asked to take into account have their amusing side. The gravamen of their case is that a Government school is about to be reduced to the condition of an aided school—"a step the managers of the school view with the greatest alarm." Lord Kimberley read the letter in which the founders of the school in 1884 were informed by the Government of the day of which Sir W. Wedderburn was the Secretary, that the liberal assistance given was only justified by exceptional circumstances, and that it would only be given in the early years of the school's existence. Lord Ripon who was then Viceroy, approved of the conditions laid down by the Local Government to India. Lord Kimberley who then was Secretary of State approved of them. Eight years have since elapsed. Now when it is proposed the original conditions approved by himself at the instance of Lord Ripon, he receives a memorial signed by the latter pointing out the hardship of taking the very step laid down as indispensable by the local Government, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State when the school was founded. As to the question as it affects the interests of the school we have no special

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HEAVY FAILURE IN THE JUTE TRADE.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Messrs. Lipman and Company, jute merchants of Dundee, have failed, with liabilities amounting to a quarter of a million sterling.

THE SCRUTINY OF FINSBURY.

The scrutiny of the voting papers at Central Finsbury was yesterday resumed. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, last night, was two votes ahead of Captain Penton.

LATER.

After numerous votes had been disallowed on both sides Captain Penton and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji were level this morning, and after luncheon Captain Penton withdrew his petition, each side arranging to pay their own costs.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13.

M. Foville, one of the French delegates at the Conference, to-day, broached a scheme for the issue of warrants against deposits of silver, similar to the Glasgow pig-iron warrants, such warrants simply to specify the weight of the silver deposited and not to have international currency.

At the Conference to-day, Sir Guildford Molesworth protested against the attitude of the British delegates, whose obstructiveness had prevented a settlement. He then proposed that the Conference should adjourn for a few weeks to enable the British Government to reconsider their decision.

Sir Rivers Wilson, in reply to Sir Charles Fremantle, said they had not come there to discuss bimetallism, and announced that Mr. Rothschild supported his attitude.

THE FRENCH MINISTER OF FINANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 13.

M. Rouvier has resigned his appointment as Minister of Finance, owing to reports connecting him with mysterious transactions with the late Baron Reinach.

M. Tirard has been appointed to succeed him.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The death is announced of Sir John Bernard Burke, as also of Mr. William Beckwith, the renowned swimmer.

LORD HAWKE'S CRICKET TEAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

Lord Hawke's cricket team plays the Calcutta Cricket Club on the 5th, 6th, and 7th proximo; and the Bengal team on the 12th, 13th, and 14th idem.

THE INCIDENT AT DACCA.

The incident, which recently occurred at Dacca when Sir Charles Elliott was on tour, and in consequence of which somewhat wild rumours have been started, has ended in smoke. The money offered by the Belaitee Baboo is to be accepted by the Government, and there is to be no apology or case of defamation of character as reported.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. E. Godfrey, Examiner of Accounts, is temporarily attached to the P. W. D. Accounts office of the Government of India.

Mr. J. A. Crawford, who has been placed on special duty with the Archduke of Austria, goes on three months' leave in April.

Mr. L. Bell, Consulting Engineer with the Government of India, arrives at Calcutta from Burma, on the 6th January.

GOVERNMENT AND THE CLOSING OF THE MINTS.

Government has replied to the memorial of the Calcutta Exchange Banks, stating that it is not prepared to declare its policy or give any assurances in anticipation thereof.

TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 14.

Dr. Robertson being now at Chilas will be able to explore the Thak Valley from whence the headmen have sent friendly messages. He can thus reach the Lalusar Pass on the confines of British territory. It is most important to discover whether a road can be made over the Pass into the Valley. The Kunhar river runs through Khagan, the north-eastern part of the Hazara District, since this will greatly facilitate communication with Gilgit.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The Lushai expeditionary force, consisting of 400 Gurkhas, 150 rifles of the 16th Bengal Infantry, and 2 mountain guns reached Rangamatti on the 10th instant. Major Pulley, Commanding, and Captain Shawe, 16th Bengal Infantry, were to push on with the party at once for Lungleh, while the remainder of the force will have to wait until the road, which is now blocked with supplies is being taken up, and the stock at Lungleh can be cleared. The whole of the column is expected to arrive at Lungleh on the 20th instant, and from that base will start on its programme of operations towards Aijal.

MADRAS SEASON REPORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

Last week's season reports are of a very gloomy character. The deficiency in the rainfall for the last six weeks has been considerable in the Carnatic, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly, and the Central Districts. The Board of Revenue reports that a great loss of crops is anticipated.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa arrived here this morning.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Dec. 13.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, Dec. 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Imperatrix, from Trieste, left for Bombay, this evening.

ADEN, Dec. 14.

The P. and O. extra steamer Peshawar, left Aden, at midnight, Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at noon, on Monday next.

COLOMBO, Dec. 13.

The Austrian Llyod's S. N. Co's. s. s. Maria Valerie from Shanghai, left for Bombay, this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sarats dull.

Good Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	4-6
8¼ lbs. do.	5 7¼
40s Mule Twist	0 8¼
2½ per cent. Consols	97⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-16
Bar Silver	38½

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The November Fogs have prevailed with more than usual severity. In the last generation people laughed at them—insensate wretches! They called the November fog a London Particular—pronounced "Petiklar." They boasted of it. It was thin yellow, and lasted as a rule for a few hours. It is now black, and lasts for days, and even weeks. It makes brasswork black and silver grey; it kills the flowers in the flower shops and the conservatories; it chokes the unhappy wretch who has to be out in it; it makes a man lose in half a minute all sense of his bearings; it makes a mile to him who walks in it ten miles; it amites the women with headache and the men with coughs and colds, disordered liver, and ill temper; it destroys social intercourse: there is no end to the ills which the fog creates and causes. And there is but one way out of it. *We must cease to burn coal.* There is an article in the *National Review* of this month showing what this means. *We must cease to burn coal.* The time has come when this must become law absolute; otherwise we shall all be killed. Year after year the evil grows worse; the fogs are longer and blacker and denser; the deaths and diseases they cause are multiplied. And there is only one way out of it; *we must cease to burn coal.*

In the immediate future—say the year after next—I see before me a town closely resembling London. But the buildings of stone and marble are white not black, those of brick are red, the trees in the squares have green and mossy branches instead of black, the chimneys have no smoke coming out of them; the tall factory chimneys are pulled down; the air is clear and bright, the sky is blue, and the sun is shining; the windows are bright, the paint is clean. What has happened? The people have ceased to burn coal. That is all. No coal is allowed within fifteen miles of Charing Cross. There is thus a circle with a radius of fifteen miles and an area of 700 square miles without a single breath of coal smoke. In some houses they burn wood, but that is very expensive, and only the rich can afford it. In the better sort of house there are pipes running over the walls charged with hot air; in fact, they have come back to the old Roman way of warming the house with a hypocaust and hot-air pipes; but in most there is as well, in the living rooms, a gas stove, which, properly managed, throws out as much heat as any coal fire. What a difference! Roses grow in the gardens with all those flowers which now pine away and die in the breath of the London atmosphere; the children are rosy; everything is clean which now becomes so quickly grimed; the death-rate has been lowered enormously; bronchitis is almost unknown; consumption is lessened: fever patients recover in half the time. There are, of course, other improvements, but this is the chief. Electric light makes the streets as bright and safe by night as by day. There are no dark corners. There is established a telephonic-communication between every house and a police station, so that alarm can be given in a moment either of thieves or of fire; most people have left off cooking at home except the making of tea and toast, and now order their meals from restaurants. Also—but here we stop. Already I feel that the reign of true comfort is only just about to begin. I was born half a century too soon.

I once knew a man who had ideas. He was a man of science, and he was full of ideas. That is to say, at one time in his life—between thirty and forty. After that he seemed to dry up. We used to walk together until he, unhappily, was taken ill, and . . . went away. Now, what I am going to relate is a kind of coincidence. One day he began pointing out to me how the Inner Circle of the Metropolitan Railway might be made to run a train which should never stop either to set down or take up. It was very simple. You would have a broad stage or carriage floor on wheels running at the rate of two miles an hour. As it passed a station anybody could step on or off with the greatest ease and without any of the gymnastic agility with which young men now take their omnibus flying. Five feet within there would be another stage, raised a foot, and running four miles an hour; anyone could step upon this, and so be carried at double the rate of the outside stage. Five feet within this there would be another stage, raised another foot, travelling six miles an hour. Now you understand. At the time we laughed; but I hear that at Chicago they are actually going to do this very thing in a modified form. Certain I am that my friend never wrote down this idea of his, which was purely an idle speculation to beguile the way and diminish the length of the English mile.

Here are a few proverbs copied out of a book some years ago—I think, but am not certain, Lady Burton's valuable book on the "Inner Life of Syria." I found them in a forgotten corner. They do not exactly contain the wisdom of the great original collection of Syrian Proverbs, but they have their suggestive points. The fourth is full of wisdom, and the third is more suggestive than any other proverb I have ever met.

A thousand curses never tore a shirt.
According to thy carpet stretch thy legs.
The sieve is not hurt by a hole more or less.
When you hit, hurt. When you feed, fill.
Beat the water, and it is still water.
On God's day, God's help.
The borrowed cloak never warms.
He who wants the dog says to him, "Good morning, O my uncle."
Lying is the salt of man; shameless only to him who believes.
What is the bitter to him who has tasted the more bitter?
Let not the eye discover what pains the heart.
The hand that you cannot bite, kiss it, and pray that it may be broken.

How many generations of Turkish rule did it take to perfect and crystallize the sentiment of the last four sayings—especially the last? One sees embodied in them the submission of the subject race. Not thus spoke the conquering race ruled by Suleiman the Great, son of Daoud the Mighty.

Once a year the fairies, who have by no means left the country, in spite of Bishop Corbett's "Farewell," grant to the young people of these islands for a whole week at least the power of compelling fortune—getting good luck, some call it. It is the week of the falling leaves. All one has to do is to catch a leaf as it falls and to wish. You think it is easy to catch a falling leaf. Try it. The air moved by your hand blows it away; at the moment when you think that you hold it, the leaf diverts its flight—a diversion of half an inch will do it. Then observe how the leaf falls; not like a lump of lead; not like that historical apple whose bump on the philosopher's head produced such great results. It falls like a strip of tissue paper, flying horizontally, then obliquely downwards, then obliquely upwards, turning first this side and then that to the still autumn air. It takes a long time to fall; it enjoys the wayward motion; it has left the tree; its work is done; it falls to the soft, moist earth, where it will lie with its fellows and presently become a black mass of wet manure. Of course, it is in no hurry for that kind of thing. See how unwillingly it exchanges the air for the earth; all the summer it has danced with the dancing of the topmost bough; shone upon by the sun; rained upon; blown about. Now it is all over—and it falls. Catch it if you can. Ah! you have caught it? My child, the fairies' gift is a prophecy; they knew all along that you are going to have the finest fortune possible. So they allowed you to catch that leaf.

Let no one dare to say that the world is ignorant, imperfectly educated, or careless about truth. There is one sure and certain method whereby he shall be found out and convicted, if he is a literary man. He has only to make a mistake, and he will instantly discover the learning and wisdom of the world. I who write these lines have made a mistake; with my own hand I passed that mistake; with my own eyes I passed that mistake in proof. Now on my head it has descended in an avalanche of letters, pointing out the blunder. Some write timidly or respectfully—they beg to be forgiven for venturing to point out; some crow—why, the author doesn't know so much as the writer of the letter; some point the finger of scorn—"you to dare instruct the world? Why you don't even know. . . . ." Some are superior—"if you do not know so simple a thing, why not ask persons of better education?" Some jeer—"Yah! what do you know?" Some are contemptuous, some are flippant, some sorrow over the downfall of one of whom they thought better; some are satirical—"no doubt you are a very wise person, but let me point out that your wisdom is not shown." . . . There is every kind of writing to be found in the letter which points out a blunder: all the figures of speech employed in rhetoric are there, especially those belonging to that third province of rhetoric called Epideictic, whose end is either honour or disgrace—in my unhappy case the latter. What was the mistake? I blush; I hide my head; I cannot confess it. I will, however, confess that once before in a certain article I disgracefully mixed up two Dukes of Cumberland, him of Culloden with his grand nephew. On that occasion it was worse because all the letters were sent to my editor, who handed them on to me without a word of reproach, although a certain glimmer or sparkle in his still blue eye was a reproach worse than any words.

The conference of women workers has met, has deliberated, and has dissolved. What have they effected, or recommended, or agreed upon? Some wanted emigration as a way to get rid of superfluous labour; some thought that emigration was needless, because we want capable women as much here as they do elsewhere. Which, my friends, is quite true. Some wanted women inspectors in factories; some wanted better pay; some wanted lighter hours; some wanted combination and trades unions; some thought that combination would be mischievous. It will be perceived that the cause of women's labour has been advanced but little by the Conference. I am acquainted very minutely with one form of women's work. I know that the women who write are especially a defenceless, and therefore a much-robbed, folk. I know that certain religious societies, especially one, shamelessly sweat these women, and grow rich upon their unholy sweatings. I have farther learned that the simple disclosure of the facts is insufficient to rouse the reverend and right reverend gentlemen who direct these societies to a sense of justice. I suppose, therefore, that the same callousness which prevails in religious circles as to righteousness in connection with women's work obtains in secular circles. Can the laity be expected to be more jealous for righteousness than the clergy? Perhaps the awakening of a jealousy for equity—of the determination that at all hazards righteousness shall prevail—must necessarily precede any real and lasting improvement. Suppose—to stick to my own trade—it became recognised as a shameful and disgraceful thing—which it is—to give a gentlewoman £30 or £40 for a book which, being sold, will bring in ten, twenty, thirty times as much? What then? Would these reverend gentlemen then dare to continue that practice? So, I believe, in everything else. The Chief reason why wrongs prevail is that the voice of the majority is not against these wrongs. Who, for instance, can doubt that if all the better kind of women joined a great trades union of working women they could force good wages and good treatment upon the employers? Great is the power of those who buy over those who sell. A few years ago, Miss Clementina Black raised a mighty fluttering in certain circles by simply printing a list of firms who treated their women workers well. Now, if there had been this great union in existence those outside that list would have had to cave in or be for ever stamped out of existence. Our ideas of combination are, unfortunately, limited by what we have seen to be their results—strikes for higher wages. This is not by any means what such an union as this should contemplate. It should be a great bureau of woman's labour with branches over the whole country the members pledge to ascertain what is fair play in every branch of women's work, and to compel it. Such an association would be a tyranny? Perhaps. If well managed in accordance with equity to all concerned, employers as well as employed, it would be the most beneficient tyranny ever devised. My readers, you are all, I am firmly convinced, on the side of righteousness—your wings are actually visible; prove it; form such an association of women; make all your friends join it; high and low, one with another. You will be invincible. Without such an association—or such an universal desire for righteousness as at present can hardly be expected—you do but beat the water and fight the air, pass what resolutions you may.

"At the Birmingham Conference of Women's Emancipation one lady is reported to have said that men might be stronger than women, but that women had the use of dynamite as well as men. Men had been women's mortal enemies, and would be for all time to come."

She sprang upon the platform, and she shook a wrathful skirt;
She waved her hand and shrieked aloud—where was it she was hurt?
And her eyes were tongues of leaping flame that longed and yearned to play
O'er the limbs and heads of any Man who stood in Woman's way.
In her hand she held a paper; on her nose the pince-nez clung,
And like many files a-rasping was the music of her tongue.
"Listen, wives and maids and widows; mothers, matrons, girls at school.
Hear me, ere this meeting closes, though perhaps I'm not in rule!
You have heard soft things consoling: you have heard of Man and Laws,
And the things that He will give us, all a-backing up the Cause.
Hear me now in turn! In times gone by and times to come
Man's hand has been against us and his Voice for us is dumb.
Hear me! Man and Woman are we—diverse—separated—two—
And we differ—brain and body—just as other creatures do.
Lamb and tiger, kid and lion, bird and serpent—Sisters—see,
As these differ from each other so our differences be.
He the stronger?—Yes!—we grant him—Oh! The pride of Manhood's crown!
Which amounts to nothing better than to knock a Woman down!
He has knocked us down for ages, since the world for both began:
For the Mortal Foe Woman is her Lord and Master Man!
Hear me, Sisters! Time goes slowly, but he still revenges brings,
And the reign of strength is over, and the tyrant though he clings
For a brief space to his power, feels it slip and slide away
When before him stands the Woman armed—as I am armed to-day.
Hear me, Sisters! ye who fondly think to love this creature still!
Ye who call him lover, son, and brother—Hear me, if you will!
For his strong arm and iron will, his cunning and resource,
We can meet with strength of Science and the might of Nature's force.
Hear me, Sisters! We will smite him; we will blast and dynamite him;
We will rend him and affright him, and dismember him, and slight him;
We will ...."

(Here the meeting broke up in confusion, as the speaker produced from a hidden pocket a handful of soft white stuff resembling putty.)

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

To-night the Willard Opera Company makes another change of programme, and one which will attract any of those which have gone before it. The old but popular "Madame Favart" will be produced, and as an additional attraction Miss Vera Patey will sing and dance "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" for the first time in this city. Crowded houses are a foregone conclusion.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMER.

The following is a list of passengers per s. s. Asia, (Anchor Line) sailed from Liverpool on 10th November, and expected in Bombay on the 10th December:—

Miss Beaman	Hon R A F Sempill
Mr F Clifford	Mrs W L Shaw and infant
Mrs Greenway	Miss Vetch
Mrs Hamilton	Mrs Waller, infant and two children
Miss Hardman	Mr and Mrs Geo Ward
Mr Hughes (Junior)	Mrs F H Whitby
Mrs C F Hughes	Mrs and Miss White
Miss Littlejohn	Mrs M F Williamson
Miss Moriarty	Miss Theodora Williamson
Mrs Fairlie Muir	Miss Nancy Williamson
Miss C Murray	Mr P L Wright
Mrs and Miss L H Murray	Rev and Mrs Noah E Yeiser
Miss V Murray	
Mr L L Porter	

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At the Monetary Conference on Tuesday, Sir Guildford Molesworth protested against the action of the British delegates, and proposed an adjournment to enable the British Government to reconsider its decision.

The election petition against the return of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has been withdrawn.

The failure of Messrs. Lipman and Co., jute merchants of Dundee, is announced by Reuter, who gives the liabilities at £250,000.

The annual State Ball at Government House, Calcutta takes place on Thursday, the 5th of January. The Drawing-Room will be held on Wednesday, the 14th instant, and on Thursday Lady Lansdowne will open a Fancy Bazar in the Town Hall in aid of St. Mary's House of Charity.

Captain Nelson, officiating A.-D.-C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, rejoins his regiment, the 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, in February.

A remarkable phenomenon is reported to have been observed from the deck of the I. M. S. Clive as she was approaching the Madras Coast from Chittagong at sunset the other evening. The Pulicat light was sighted nearly thirty miles away, the ordinary distance at which it is observable being about fifteen miles. The explanation of the phenomenon appears to be that the light was reflected in the sky like an ordinary mirage.

It will be remembered that last year an assault was committed on the Dewan to the Maharaja of Benares. A rumour is now current that an attempt to poison his Highness himself has now been made and that an official inquiry will be held into the matter.

Some inter-tribal fighting is reported from Somaliland, and a small detachment has been sent to Bulhar consequent on the move from that post of troops to Kabilleh, to strengthen the escort of the British Agent, who is trying to bring about a settlement.

The question of the acquisition of the land for the construction of the Godavery bridge on the East Coast Railway is giving some trouble. After considerable correspondence on the subject, it seems to be now settled that only the land absolutely required for the building of the bridge should be acquired as "permanent" and paid for accordingly, while the portion required for the placing of the works need only be classed as "temporary" and compensation paid for at this rate. It is estimated that something like 50 acres of "permanent" land and 2,329 acres of "temporary" land will have to be acquired by the railway authorities.

A number of Chinese officials on the Burma frontier have been dismissed from office by the Pekin Government for alleged indiscreet and unauthorised communication with British officers at Bhamo. The statement made that all negotiations between England and China, in the matter of the Burma-Chinese frontier delimitation, are broken off is not, it is believed at Rangoon, quite correct. The conferences between the respective delegates in London have, it is true, been suspended; but negotiations are still proceeding in writing.

A Calcutta commercial correspondent, writing on *Metal Mining Shares* says:—Palgunj have again been done at Rs. 1¾. The funeral obsequies of a couple of concerns have been sung during the week. The Baragunda Copper Company has had its property taken over by the mortgagees; there is absolutely no prospect of any return to the shareholders, and except in the unlikely event of redemption selling at a respectable figure, the creditors of the unfortunate concern will fare no better. The mining rights of the once far-famed Sonakhan have been brought to the hammer and fetched Rs. 7,500.

The total length of roads maintained by the different Municipal Councils in the Madras Presidency during 1891-92 is returned as 1,345 miles, of which 860 were metalled or gravelled and 488 unmetalled. There were hardly any metalled roads in Conjeeveram, Periyakulam, Chidambaram, Mannargudi, Mayavaram, Negapatam and Srirangam; and the Government, in its review of the working of the Municipalities for that year, has expressed the hope that in these towns steps will be taken to effect an improvement in this respect. The Municipalities, which incurred the most expenditure in laying put new roads, or re-metalling old ones were those of Bezwada, Mangalore, Tanjore, Tuticorin, Ootacamund, Adoni, Rajahmundry, and Guntur.

The proposals of the Government of India for improving the status of Cantonment Magistrates have received the sanction of the Secretary of State. The magistrates hereafter appointed, and those who elect to serve under the new rules, will be preferentially eligible for the Judge Advocate-General's Department. In addition to Staff Corps pay of rank they will receive the following Staff salaries:—On first appointment as Contonment Magistrates, Rs. 200 per mensem, rising to Rs. 250, and Rs. 300, on passing the departmental Lower Standard and Higher Standard examinations, respectively; after five years' service Rs. 400, and after ten years' Rs. 500. The tenure of the appointments will not in future be limited to any term of years, holders being only required to vacate on attaining Colonel's allowances or 55 years of age. The Officers will, however, have the option of reverting to military duty, on giving reasonable notice, at any time up to five years, from date of first appointment, and thereafter up to ten years with the approval of the local Government under which they may be serving, and of the Commander-in-Chief. After ten years officers will no longer be eligible for return to military duty, unless selected for an appointment in the Judge Advocate-General's Department.

Cholera still lingers in the Punjab, eighty deaths being registered under this head for the week ended the 5th instant. This is, the local paper fears, an indication that it will break out again early next year, and its ravages be proportionately severe. Now, therefore, is the time for the question of complete sanitary reform to be taken up in every town and city.

The mortality from fever in the Punjab continues high. For the week last reported there were no fewer than 33,117 deaths from this cause, and in the Gurdaspore, Sialkote, Amritsar, and Multan districts the rate was as high as 160, 131, 114 and 110 per 1,000.

The Pathan whom the Session Judge of Quetta recently sentenced to transportation for life for beating a prisoner in the Quetta Jail to death, has escaped from the Civil Hospital on the night of the 6th instant. The culprit was undergoing treatment for a wound on the neck which was self-inflicted. The police have been sent out in search of him.

Lady Sandeman, who is expected to arrive at Bombay on the 8th January next, will bring with her a tombstone to be erected over the grave of Sir Robert Sandeman at Las Beyla.

The Government of the Punjab have had under consideration the question of introducing into the province a good breed of indigenous donkeys from Socotra and the Somali coast; but we do not think that any practical effect is likely to be given to the idea just now.

A Rangamatti telegram of Sunday says:—The troop for the South Lushai Column under the command of Major Pulley, 1-3rd Gurkha Rifles, arrived at Chittagong on the afternoon of the 7th December, but were not allowed to land owing to the prevalence of small-pox in the town. On the 8th December the troops embarked in a flotilla, tugged by four steamers, and halted for the night at Jodhpura. On the 9th three steamers with boats arrived at Rangamati, but the fourth, drawing more water, stuck on a sand bank and did not arrive till 3 p.m. on the 10th December. In consequence of this delay the column is halted here, while further arrangements are being made for the transport of the force by boats to Demagiri. Captain Shawe, with 150 men of the 16th Bengal Infantry, also accompanied the column. At present there is nothing known as to the future operations, but it is conjectured that the country to the north of Fort Lungleh will be visited.

Sir John Bernard Burke, C.B., LL.D., whose death is announced in our telegrams, was Ulster King-at-Arms. He was second son of the late John and grandson of the late Peter Burke, of Elm Hall, county Tipperary, born in London in 1815, was educated at Caen, and called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1839. He edited (for many years in conjunction with his father, and since his death solely) the "Peerage" which bears his name. Sir Bernard is the author of "The Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland" (afterwards published under the title of "The Landed Gentry"), a "General Armory," "Visitations of Seats," "Family Romance," "Anecdotes of the Aristocracy," "The Historic Lands of England," "Vicissitudes of Families," and "Reminiscences, Ancestral and Anecdotal." He has written many other books on heraldic, historical and antiquarian subjects. In 1853 he was appointed to succeed the late Sir William Betham as Ulster King-of-Arms, and Knight Attendant of the Order of St. Patrick; in 1854 he received the honour of Knighthood; in 1862 the University of Dublin conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.; in 1867 he was appointed Keeper of the State Papers of Ireland; and on December 7, 1868, created a Companion of the Bath. He was appointed the successor of the late Lord Chief Baron Pigot, as a Governor of the National Gallery of Ireland in October, 1874.

The public inquiry by a Commission appointed by the Madras Government into the charges against Ramachandra Rao, of the Civil Service, has begun and is proceeding. The Commissioners are Mr. Winterbotham, C. S., Collector of Tanjore, and Srenevasa Charlu, Subordinate Judge of Kumbakonam. The inquiry is being held at Tanjore. Mr. Willie Grant, Crown Prosecutor, represents the Government, and the Hon'ble Bashyam Aiyengar appears for the defendant. The charges are, first, that the defendant in November, 1889, accepted from the Zemindar of Ammanaicanur, a silk umbrella; second, during the inquiry into certain charges against defendant in March, 1892, he used as genuine evidence a fabricated privated account-book; third, during the said inquiry he fraudulently used as genuine the said private account-book. Defendant pleaded not guilty to all the charges. The Crown Prosecutor, in opening the case, gave a short history of the previous inquiries regarding supplies obtained by defendant during his official tours. The Crown Prosecutor also filed fifteen documents, mostly official correspondence and reports aforesaid. The zemindar was the first witness, and unwillingly deposed to having presented defendant with a silk umbrella worth Rs. 40.

In the return of Salt Revenue for the current year a great falling off is noticeable as regards the duty realised at Kohat. The number of maunds is less by over 1,15,000 as compared with the similar period of 1891, and the revenue has declined proportionately. Several causes have contributed to this. In the first place the local markets on the frontier were glutted by the unprecedentedly heavy imports last year, which were larger than those of 1890-91, by nearly 1,83,000 maunds. This alone, however, would not have accounted for the decrease, as the salt-trade with the tribesmen is steadily growing. The military expeditions have been an important factor in the case, as a large portion of the available carriage has been requisitioned or been diverted to other trade with distant districts, the owners of pack-animals fearing that their mules, ponies, and camels would be impressed. The Ghilzai traders from Afghanistan have also been late in coming for their supplies of salt. This is believed to be due to the roads through the hills having been destroyed by the heavy rains of last season, and to the demands made upon them by the Amir for military transport in the Hazara campaign. The Ghilzais are now arriving at Kohat in small numbers and the other camel-owners are finding their way back. It is too late in the year to expect that the returns will be equal to 1891-92, but if there are no more expeditions it way reasonably be anticipated that by April 1st the revenue will be a fair average one.

It is tolerably certain, observes a contemporary, that the Government of India will sooner or later be compelled to withdraw the prohibition they recently placed on the consumption of opium on licensed premises. The order was made ostensibly in deference to a baseless theory regarding the dangers of "gregariousness in vice," but was really a sob to Exeter Hall. As we pointed out at the time, expert opinion, such as that of the Commissioners of Police in Calcutta and Bombay, was dead against the supposition that opium-smoking and the evils attendant thereon would be restricted by forcing the smoker to consume the drug in private, instead of in a licensed house subject to visitation and control by the police. Later testimony is to the same purpose. The Commissioner of Excise in Bengal writes in a report just published, that "if we cannot prohibit the use of the drug (*madat*) it would be better that the consumption of it should take place under proper license in places accessible to the excise officers. . . It seems certain that the wholesome check exercised by Government supervision will be removed. The orders confine the manufacture to the limit of one tola, but there is nothing, once manufacture at home is permitted, to prevent a man under proper precaution manufacturing as much more as he likes, and detection will become practically impossible." In such a case "the results might be disastrous to the rest of the community." This quite bears out the opinion expressed in an able article on "The Opium Question in Lower Bengal" in the July number of the *Indian Church Quarterly* by Mr. James Monro, late, Chief Commissioner of the London Police, and now a missonary in Bengal. Mr. Monro points out what has been the effect in London of over-zeal on the part of the temperance party there. "No one," he says, "could look with satisfaction on a system which allowed public houses to remain open all night in London; but liable to abuse as the system was, the public house always remained subject to police inspection, control, and entrance." At all events since the closing of the public houses "a system of procuring drink infinitely more pernicious in its effects has been devised in the shape of the establishment all over London of many so-called clubs, or workmen's clubs, which, in innumerable instances, are nothing more than unlicensed drinking and gambling hells." It is in the highest degree probable that similar results will follow in India on the prohibition of opium consumption on the premises of licensed shops. The opium smoker will find means to indulge his habit in clubs or associations independent of police control or in his own family, and the evil the Government order was intended to lessen will increase. But it would be strange if we had not some penalty to pay for allowing ourselves to be influenced, in matters concerning the habits and customs of the Indian people and the details of the administration, by persons whose zealotry is not unfrequently equalled only by their ignorance.

It appears that General Draper, one of the millionaire manufacturers of Massachusetts and a Republican candidate for Congress in that State, is now, and for years past has been, in receipt of a pension of twenty-five dollars per month for "disabilities incurred in the War." General Draper justifies his application for and receipt of a pension on the ground that he is entitled to it, and that he gives away every year to the soldiers much more than the amount of his pension.

"Fair above, sire, foul below," was that great sanitary reformer's, the late Edwin Chadwick's reply to the Emperor Napoleon III's inquiry as to what his guest "thought of Paris." Dr. Richardson, however, whose zeal for sanitary reform is not less unimpeachable, has made the paradoxical discovery that the Paris sewers, however "foul" they may be, have apparently no evil effect upon those who spend the working day in them. There are 800 men regularly engaged in these dismal subterranean labyrinths. Observing that they seemed fairly healthy men, not robust, but strong and active, Dr Richardson asked if they were specially subject to any kind of disease of the contagious class, such as typhoid or diphtheria, that might be attributed to their occupation. The answer was: "No, not at all." On the contrary, it had been calculated from their days of sickness that no eight hundred men in Paris, taken from any class, enjoy on the whole so great a freedom from zymotic affections. Do sewermen (asks this authority) gain an immunity from contagion by their occupation, or are we at sea as to the mode of communication of the spreading diseases?

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

Yesterday afternoon his Excellency Lord Harris held a levée, at the New Secretariat, in accordance with the annual custom at the close of the year, when the seat of Government is transferred from the hills to the presidency town. His Excellency having returned to Bombay only a few days ago, all loyal citizens who could spare the time deemed it right and proper to pay their respects to the representative of her Majesty the Queen-Empress at the interval of a year. The attendance at the Secretariat was, therefore, very fair and of a representative character. The ante-rooms were completely filled by 4-30 p.m., when the doors of the Council Hall were thrown up, and the business of presentation commenced. His Excellency, who had arrived a few minutes previously, stood in the middle of the hall with the Members of Council, the Judges of the High Court, and the Secretaries to Government; and on the opposite side were to be seen the former and present Members of the Legislative Council, the Foreign Consuls, the Advocate General, the Municipal and Police Commissioners, the Sheriff of Bombay, the President of the Municipal Corporation, and other gentlemen having the "private entree." A guard-of-honour, consisting of 100 rank-and-file of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, with the Band, under Captain F. Place, Lieut. F. W. English, and Lieut. D. J. Sharp, were drawn up to receive his Excellency the Governor; and a salute of seventeen guns was fired in connection with the day's function from the saluting battery. The Volunteer Band was stationed in the compound, and played a selection of music during the evening. The following presentations were made to his Excellency:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Acworth, H A, Mr, I C S
Ballantine, Harry, Mr, Vice-Consul for United States
Ballantine, Henry, Mr, Consul for United States
Bayley, Lyttelton H, Mr
Beaufort, A F, Mr
Bey, M Kadri, Mr, Turkish Consul-General
Birdwood, H, Mr, I C S
Bisset, W S S, Lieut-Col, R E
Branchi, F, Mr, Acting Consul for Italy
Budgen, General
Candy, Justice, Mr
Centeno, Sebastiao Rodrigues Barbosa, Mr Consul-Geral de Portugal
Cox, Arthur F, Mr, Madras C S
Chitty, C W, Mr
Cross, Condit, C H, Mr, R N
Cunningham, C A, Brigr-Genl Secy to Govt, Mily Dept
Dalhoff, The Most Rev Theodore, S J, Archbishop of Bombay.
Dosogne, Leon, Mr, Consul-General for Belgium.
Forrest, L R Windham, Mr
Fulton, E M H, Mr, Bombay C S
Goldwyer-Lewis, A, Ven'ble
Greig, Thomas H, Rev
Gues, H, Gerant du Consulat de France
Hext, John, Captain, R N
Howard, W S, Mr
Hughes, Walter Charleton, Mr
Janni, Joseph, Mr, Royal Swedish and Norwegian Consul
Lang, Walter, Mr
Lang, Basil, Mr
Lee-Warner, W, Mr
Little, T D, Mr
Mackenzie, T D, Mr, C S
Mackichan, Rev Dr
Masotti, Francois, Mr, Consul pour S M le Roi des Belges
McLaggan, A, Mr
Parsons, Mr
Prumier, Charles R, Mr
Riddell, R V, Col, R E
Sargent, C, Sir
Schiller, Otto, Consul for the Republic of Chile.
Starling, M H, Mr
Syburg, Frederick von, Imperial German Consul
Tintner, Joseph, Mr, Vice-Consul for Spain
Trevor, A C, Mr
Wilson, W H, Col

NATIVES.

Aga Akbar Shah
Aga Jungee Shah
Famjibhoy Viswan, Mr
H H Aga Sooltan Mahomed Shah
Javerilal U Yajnik
Nowrojee N Wadia
Pestonjee Jehangir, Mr, K B, C I E
Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani
Rao Bahadoor Khanderao Wiswanath Raste
Rao Bahadoor Yashwant M Kelkar
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy
Mr Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee

PUBLIC ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Adams, John, Mr
Alderton, Capt, P & O ss Ganges
Andrade, A P de, Mr
Arnott, Brig-Surg Lt-Col
Arundell, E W, Mr
Ashby, G, Mr
Aston, S, Mr
Badcock, Mr, K O Y L I
Baird, J P, Capt, B V R C
Baker, R, Dr
Baldwin, L H, Mr, K O Y L I
Banks, Brig-Surg Lt-Col
Barnett, G A, Mr
Barrow, H W, Mr
Bayley, V B F, Mr
Beatty, C A B, Mr
Bedford, W, Mr
Beniston, A, Mr
Bean, P, Mr
Bannett, T J, Mr
Benson, R P, Capt, R A
Berends, G S F, Mr
Birch, Maj, Lane Fus
Birdwood, H C F, Capt, R E
Blunt, C E, Mr
Bocarro, A, Dr
Boven, J F, Mr
Bowen, J C G, Mr
Boyd, H W, Surg-Maj
Braid, A R, Capt R A
Branson, J C E, Mr
Breul, A, Mr
Brewin, F C, Mr
Bromley, H, Mr
Brown, R P, Mr
Brown, R S, Maj, B V R C
Brunton, R P, Mr
Burke, C T, Mr
Burrard, C Lt, Mrn Battn
Byrne, C H, Mr
Campbell, Colin, Lord
Campbell, H O, Mr
Campbell, J M, Mr
Campbell, G Malt, Mr, R A
Campbell, R S, Mr
Campion, R W, Capt, G I P R V
Capper, A S, Mr, R A
Carroll, E B, Mr
Carroll, M T, Mr
Cashel, R, Lieut, K O Y L I
Cave, H C K, Capt
Cazalet, P O, Lieut, R N
Chalk, Mr
Chalk, O, Mr
Chalmers, C, Mr, F R S
Child, Surg-Capt
Clark, A C, Hony Capt, B V
Clark, F J, Mr
Comforth, J J, Mr
Cotton, G, Mr
Crawford, H, Mr
Creagh, B, Comndr, R I M
Creagh, H B R, Mr, R N
Crimmin, Surg-

Walker, A C, Mr
Walker, W H, Mr
Wallace, J, Mr
Walpole, A, Mr, R E
Waters, G, Surgn-Lieut-Col
Webber, C F, Mr
Weighell, H T, Mr
Weir, T S, Dr
Wilkinson, H R H, Mr, RVR
West, A A, Mr, 5th Bo L I
Westropp, G R C, Capt
Whiting, J E, Mr
Wilson, R, Mr
Wolff, W A, Capt, B B & C I R V
Woodrow, Maj, R A
Yate, C A L, Mr, K O Y L I
York-Brown, A, Rev
York-Smith, F, Mr
Young, J E, Mr

NATIVES.

A D Mody, Dr
A P Gama, Dr
Abdala M Dharamsi, Mr
Abdul Cader Bakza, Molvie
Abdul Karim, Munshi
Ahmed Ibn Bin Khulifa, Mr
Ah N Tyabjee, Mr
Ameeroodeen Tyabjee, Mr
Anandrao Bhaskerjee Soondarjee, Mr
Anundrao Narayen Vasudew, Mr
Ardesir Dosabhoy Cooper, Dr
Ardesir Dossabhai Moonshee, Mr
Ardesir Framjee Moos, Mr
Ardesir F Unwalla, Mr
Atmaram J Kirtikar, Mr
Atmaram Pandurang, Mr
Babajee Lakmanbjee, Mr
Babu Ramchandra, Mr
Balajee Pandurang, Mr
Balkrushna Venayek Wasudew, Mr
Beramjee Nasrosji Darabshet, Dr
Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Mr
Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Dr
Bhaskarrao Balkrishanjee, Mr
Bomanjee R Darabshoth, Dr
Bomanjee Byramjee Patell, Mr
Bomanjee C Bhandhoopvalla, Mr
Bomanjee Dinshawjee Petit, Mr
Byramjee Dadhabhoy, Khan Bahadur Byramji Nusserwanjee Shroff, Mr
C M Cursetjee, Mr
Chunilal Fackirbhai, Dalal, Dr
Chunilal G Gunderia, Dr
Choonilal Punnalal, Mr
Coovarjee Coyajee, Mr
Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr
Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dr
Curmichoy Ebrahim, Mr
Cursondas Vullubdass, Mr
Dadabhai Mancherji Colah, Mr
Dady Homji Dady, Mr
Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, Mr
Daji Gangaji Rane, Rao Bahadur
Damoder Goculdas, Mr
Darab Pershotan Sungana, Dastur
D J Mantri, Dr
D K Tata, Dr
Darashah Dorabjee Reporter, Mr
Darsha Ratanjee Chichgur, Mr
Davedut Dance Moonim, Mr
Dayabhai Jaduram, Mr
Dayabhoy Tapidass, Mr
Dhanjeebhoy H Wadia, Mr
Dhanjishah Hormasjee Karaka, Khan Bahadur
Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, Mr
Dharamsey Soondersas Mooljee, Mr
Dinshaw Mancherjee Panthaky, Mr
Dosabhai R Bardi, Dr
Dostimahmed Allana Menji, Mr
Dwarkadas Dharmsey, Mr
E D Talati, Mr
Ebrahimbhoy Mahomedbhoy Koverjee, Mr
Eduljee Nusserwanjee, Dr
Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Mr
Ekanath Raghunath Khote, Mr
Elaga Balaram, Rao Saheb
Elchirjee Jewajee, Khan Saheb
Fardunjee Nusserwanjee Hansi, Dr
Fazulbhoy Meherally Chinoy, Mr
Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr
Framjee Dorabjee Divechia, Dr
Framjee R Vicajee, Mr
Furdoonjee Jamshedjee Furdoonjee, Mr
Furdoonjee Merwanjee Banajee, Mr
Furdoonjee Ardesir Khersetjee Furdoonjee Parakh, Mr
G B Nene, Rao Saheb
G M Sathe, Mr
Ganputrao Chintoba Tatia, Mr
Ganputrao Shrikrishna Wasudeva, Mr
Ganputrao Bhaskar, Mr
Ganputrao Shrikrishna Wasudeva, Mr
Gholabhai Haridas, Mr
Govardhandas Goculdas Teijpale, Mr
Govind Balaji Kher, Dr
Goverdhandas Khuttao Muckonjee, Mr
Goverdhundas Rahimji, Mr
Gulamhosen Allana, Mr
H C Coorlawala, Mr
H M Masina, Dr
H S Dikshit, Mr
Hajee Ghulam Muhammad Munshi, Khan Bahadur
Hajee Janmahomed Hajee Joosub, Mr
Hajeebhoy Visram, Mr
Hassumbhoy Visram, Mr
Hirjeebhoy Cursetjee Bhandoowalla, Mr
Hormazdyar C Coyajee, Mr
Hormasjee Dadabhoy, Mr
Hurkisondas Narrotamdas, Mr
Hurrychand Sadashewjee, Mr
Hurrichandra Yodowjee, Mr
Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr
Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr
J E Mody, Mr
J M Framjee Patell, Mr
Jagannath Sundarrow Sanzgiri, Mr
Jagmahandas Vandravandas, Mr
Jamsetjee Ardeseer Wadia, Mr
Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Mr
Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Mr
Janardan Gopall, Mr
Jaya Karadi Lingu, Mr
Jeejeebhoy Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr
Jehangeer Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr
Jehangeer Eduljee Davar, Mr
Jehanghir K R Cama, Mr
Jijibai Pestonjee Nicholson, Dr
Jiwanjee Jamshedjee Mody, Mr
K N Bahaduriji, Dr
K R Kama, Mr
Kalabhai Lalloobhai, Mr
Karsondas Cooblidas, Mr
Kavasji Edaljee Dadachanjee, Dr
Kalkhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Mr
Kasi Mahomed Ismail Chilmai, Mr
Keshava K Achaya, Mr
Khaja Abdullah, Dr
Khunderao Morojee, Mr
Khurshedji Nassarwanji Wadya, Mr
Krishnarao Antoba, Mr
Lakhmidas Bhimji, Mr
Laljee Bhimjee, Mr
Limji N Banaji, Mr
Luchman Singh, Rai Bahadur
M B Colah, Dr
M G Deshmukh, Dr
M P Modi, Mr
Maganlal Krishnaram Pandit, Mr
Mahomed Khan, Khan Bahadur
Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaz, Mr
Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr
Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, Mr
Manchhubhai Narsidas Choksi, Dr
Manekshaw J Taleyarkhan, Mr
Meer Mahomud Allumkhan, Nawab
Meer Zoolfakar Alee Khan, Mr
Mehrwanjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Mr
Merwanjee Rustomjee Boyce, Mr
Mirza Hoosein Khan, Mr
Mohammed Hussein Hakim, Mr
Moses Benjamin Malekar, Subedar Major and Sirdar Bahadur
Moulvi Hidayatullah, Mr
Muljee Bhowanidass Barbhaya, Mr
Muncherjee C Murzban, Mr
Muncherjee Eduljee Morris, Mr
Munjee Natheobhoy, Mr
Muraj Khuttao Makanjee, Mr
N H Choksy, Dr
N K Kallianwalla, Dr
N M Lokhanday, Mr
N N Waslekar, Mr
Nadirsha Sukhia, Dr
Najmudin Tyabjee, Mr
Nana Moroba, Sardar Rao Nanabhai R Ranina, Mr
Nanoo Khairaz, Mr
Nanu N Kothare, Mr
Narayen Pandoorung, Mr
Narayen Vishvanath Mandlik, Mr
Nilkanth Mahadeo Mogre, Mr
Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama, Mr
Noormahomedbhoy Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Mr
Nowrowji D Dhakmarvala, Dr
Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, Khan Bahadur
Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary, Mr
Nuzzer Mahomed Fatehally, Mr
Panalal Pooranchund, Mr
Peeroo Mahomed, Mr
Peshotanjee Beheramjee Sanjana, Dastur
Pestonjee Kawasjee, Mr
Pestonjee Kawasji, Mr
Pestonjee Muncherjee Nicholson, Dr
Pheeroze Hoshang Dastur, Mr
Purbhoolas Kishundas, Rao Bahadur
Poorowalli Goolji, Mr
Pranjiwandas Cullandas, Mr
Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr
R D Sethna, Mr
R H J Rustomjee, Mr
R N Ranina, Dr
R S Chitgupi, Mr
R S Tata, Mr
Rahimtoolabhoy Peerbhoy, Mr
Rahimtoola Khairaz, Mr
Ranchodlal K Desai, Mr
Raojee Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Mr
Ranchordas Purshotum, Mr
Runchordas Vandravundas Purshotumdas, Mr
Rupsing Mathuradas Lowjee, Mr
Rustom K R Kama, Mr
Rustomjee Maneckjee, Khan Saheb
Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khareghat, Mr
Rustomjee Ruttonjee Banajee, Mr
Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Paruk, Mr
S D Khote, Mr
S K Nariman, Dr
Sadanand Trimbakji Kale, Mr
Sarabhall V Goureeshunker, Mr
Sayad Nurud Din Khan, Bo C S
Shaikh Faizullabhai Shaikh Lukmanji, Mr
Shamrao M Rele, Mr
Shankarprasad Harriprasad Desai, Mr
Shantaram Jagonnath, Mr
Shantaram Vinayak Kantak, Mr
Shantaram, Vithal, Dr
Shivaji Dhurmaji, Mr
Shivdas Parmanandas, Dr
Shivram Hari Pritamlal Mehta, Mr
Shrikrishna Wasudew Warlikar, Rao Bahadoor
Sittaram D Wavekar, Mr
Sitaram Vishnu, Sukthankar, Mr
Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Mr
Sorabjee Eduljee Warden, Mr
Sorabjee Maneckjee, Cowasjee, Mr
Sorabjee Navroji Cooper, Mr
Sulliman Abdul Waheed, Mr
Tanasukharama Manasukharama Tripathi, Mr
Temulji Bhicaji, Nariman, Mr
Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, Mr
Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Mr
Tulsidas Bhimbhandas, Mr
Uttam Sing, Jamadar Adj
Vaman Abaji Modak, Mr
Vamanrao Damoderjee Pitale, Mr
Varajrai Sanokrai Desai, Mr
Vasudeva J Kirtikar, Mr
Vijbhucan Atmaram, Mr
Virprasad Tapiprasad, Mr
Vithalrao Narayen Natoo, Inamdar, Mr
Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Mr

The following are the names of those who were unavoidably prevented from attending the levée :—

Allen, F C, Mr
De Souza, Luis J E, Mr
H H the Rajah of Akalkot
Klingelhofer, J, Mr
Kabel, V T, Dr
Reddie, F A, Mr
Sassoon, S D, Mr
Valladares, V M, Mr
Yeld, Surgeon-Major

POSTAL NOTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May we ask if the notice to-day regarding the China Mail, per s. s. Mirzapore, was meant to be of use to us, or was the late insertion an oversight ?

It appears very satirical to inform the general public in your to-day's edition (which in the ordinary course of events is not circulated or read before 6-30 a.m.) that the mails per s. s. Mirzapore will close at 6 a.m. to-day.

Is the delayed notice, the value of which is lost, the fault of the P. and O. Co., or the Post Office ?—Yours, &c.,

MERCHANTS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The China and Australian Mails are advertised in your issue of date to close at 6 a.m. this morning. Why, in the name of common sense, could not this notice have appeared yesterday ? If the postal authorities are to blame for this stupid announcement I hope they will explain. If you have inadvertently omitted to print it yesterday, please don't do it again, as it has put many, like me, to a great inconvenience.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 14. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

[*] The notice referred to was an official advertisement.—ED. *B. G.*]

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases of the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has alway, proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, with Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee in the chair. Those also present were :—Colonel W. H. Wilson, Professor R. G. Oxenham, the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. Grattan Geary, Dr. Balchandra Krishna, Dr. Accacio Viegas, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. A. M. Dhurumsey, and Harkissondas Narrotumdass.

PRESENTATION TO MR. W. CLERKE, C.I.E.

The Committee recorded letter No. 18724, dated 30th ultimo, from the Commissioner, reporting that he entrusted to Mr. Oomersi Mowji the work of making a tea and coffee service of silver for Mr. W. Clerke, C.I.E., at a total cost of Rs. 1,055-1-0. The charge to be met from the grant of Rs. 1,250, sanctioned by the Corporation for the purpose.

TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN TANSA AND BOMBAY.

Further consideration of letter No. 17628, dated 15th ultimo, from the Commissioner, on the question of the proposed provision of telephonic communication between Tansa and Bombay.

Dr. Viegas who took objection at a previous meeting to the carrying out of this scheme of expeditious communication between Tansa and Bombay, said he wanted to know what were the means by which information as to bursts along the main lines were communicated at present.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee informed him that such information was communicated by peons who had to go on foot from place to place, and thus a good deal of time was lost.

Dr. Viegas suggested this practice should be continued instead of incurring a very large expenditure by having a wire communication.

The Municipal Commissioner said that it was practicable for men to walk to Calcutta, but it would be more expeditious to go by the railway.

Dr. Bhalchandra said he was very much surprised at what had fallen from Dr. Viegas in these times of the nineteenth century, when modern inventions were introduced for some sterling use and a particular purpose and not mere show and with a view to delight the senses. In his opinion the sanction asked for should be given as it seemed to be the better and more economic system, which the department had thought fit to adopt.

Professor Oxenham pointed out that the probability was they would be put to a greater expenditure by carrying out only a portion of the system along the mains. He thought they should have the entire system working along the line at the various syphons as they had no guarantee regarding the bursts, which might not occur in the neighbourhood of any one of the principal stations, at which it was proposed to have telephonic stations. Bursts and fires were accidents which required immediate attention, and usually did not wait for a pattiwalla to convey the intelligence to the nearest station. He (Mr. Oxenham) would propose "that as applied for by the Commissioner the Corporation be recommended to sanction the outlay of Rs. 6,720 per annum, for the cost of telephonic communication on the Government telegraph lines between the Tansa Lake and the various points along the duct line and Bombay, and that the Corporation be recommended to add the sum of Rs. 6,720 to the budget grant for water-works for 1893-94 accordingly."

Colonel Wilson seconded the motion.

Mr. Dharamsi said he would ask the Commissioner to consider whether the present requirements could not be met by having a direct line of communication by which they would have a saving in cost of thirty-four telephone stations and sixty miles of wire. He would move as an amendment that the consideration of the question of telephonic communication between Bombay and Tansa along the line of the water main be postponed until the Commissioner was able to ascertain from the Government Telegraphic Department what the annual rental would be of a telephonic line between the following principal system stations Nos. 1, 2, 7, 15, and 19, and Bombay.

Mr. Geary said it would be desirable to reduce the number of telephone stations provided the risk of delay with bursts was not increased.

The Commissioner stated that if the telephone stations were far apart information could only be sent to the distant stations by peons who might not always be available.

Mr. J. U. Yajnik said if experience showed the telephone stations were too far apart the original plan could be reverted to.

Mr. Geary said the experience might be very costly, and it would be safer to have all the sluices in telephonic communication with the head office.

The amendment was carried.

MEASURES AGAINST FIRES AT THE ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 6,203 to provide for the cost (1) of Rs. 4,900 for post hydrants, fire buckets, &c., for extinguishing fires at Arthur Crawford Markets ; and (2) of Rs. 1,303 for fire buckets, with brackets for ditto at the Fort, Mazagon, Erskine Road, and Foras Road Markets. The charge to be met from the grant of Rs. 9,294, sanctioned by the Corporation for a water tank and hoses at Arthur Crawford Markets for use in case of fire.

PRINTING CHARGES AND SHORTHAND-WRITER'S FEES.

Consideration was given to letter to the Secretary, dated 10th instant, from the President, Municipal Corporation, on behalf of the House Connections Committee, asking the Standing Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction a further grant of Rs. 1,700, from surplus cash balance, to provide for the balance of the printing charges and short-hand writer's fees in connection with the Committee's proceedings.

Dr. Viegas said he was against these charges, and considered it was a mistake on the part of the Corporation to have had the proceedings elaborately reported and printed.

Mr. Shroff : I think you took the longest time to examine the witnesses.

Dr. Bhalchandra wished to be informed how far the experiments suggested by the Drainage Committee had come.

The Municipal Commissioner replied that he would inform the Committee at the next meeting regarding the number of houses selected for experiments of various system.

Mr. Shroff thought the printing charges were exorbitant.

Mr. Barrow said they were not so, but were very cheap when it was to be considered that several portions of the report had been very much modified.

Mr. Shroff : I think the Municipality should start a printing office of their own. (Laughter.)

Dr. Cowasjee did not think they could get the work done so cheap as they did by contract.

It was decided to recommend the Corporation to give the necessary sanction.

SYMPATHY FOR AN EMPLOYE'S WIDOW.

The Committee considered memorandum No. 19165, dated 6th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding for consideration an appplication for compassionate allowance from Bai Maneckbai Cursetjee Madan, widow of Cursetjee Hormusjee Madan, late Inspector, Road Department.

As this was considered by the Committee to be a special case for their sympathy when it was to be borne in mind that the death of Mr. Madan was accelerated by illnesss contracted in the execution of his duty when working on the Tansa duct line, it was resolved that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the payment to the widow Bai Maneckbai of a gratuity equal to the amount she would have received if her husband had been entitled to have the benefits of the pension fund.

RECOMMENDATION OF PENSION TO MR. ROWE.

The consideration of the following was postponed for the next meeting:—Letter No. 18618, dated 28th ultimo, from the Commissioner, forwarding an application from Mr. W. C. Rowe, late Superintendent of Workshops, and recommending, as special case, the grant to Mr. Rowe of a pension of Rs. 166-10-1 per mensem in consideration of an accident which he met with in the execution of his duty at Love Grove Pumping Station, which has resulted in the amputation of finger of the right hand and the probable loss of the use of the hand.

THE PROJECTED OVERBRIDGE AT WARI BUNDER.

It was determined that the letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 18th ultimo, together with the accompaniments thereto be forwarded to the Corporation with the remark that as far as could be foreseen the cost to the Municipality of constructing the north approach to the Wari Bunder Overbridge did not exceed Rs. 1,32,000, and that the Standing Committee begged to recommend sanction to that payment from the amount already budgeted for.

The Committee separated after considering some further business.

BLEACHING SKULLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—"Konkani" will find the best method of bleaching bones and skulls is to first soak them, when quite fresh, in hot, *not* boiling, water for some hours according to size ; boiling water drives the grease inwards not outwards. The bones will remain greasy, and not have a clean white appearance. As soon as the meat comes off fairly easy, scrape, and continue soaking them in cold water, changing the water pretty often. When all the flesh is off put them out in the sun to bleach, pouring water over them occasionally. When blood is allowed to remain and penetrate a skull there is no way of removing it entirely, and there will always be a dark stain.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 14. E. L. BARTON.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Agra and the Beluchistan Volunteer Corps are not to hold camps-of-exercise this season.

THE Garrison Artillery Companies at Thayetmyo and Rangoon are to exchange stations this cold weather.

AN exchange of Battalions has been sanctioned between Captain W. de S. Cayley and G. F. Phillips, West Yorkshire Regiment.

THE N Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, at Mhow, is now in standing camp, at Burganda, for its annual Artillery practice.

MAJOR HAY, Second-in-Command, 1st Bombay Lancers, probably succeeds Colonel Peat as Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow. The latter is about to retire.

SANCTION has been accorded to an estimate amounting to Rs. 18,543 for the construction of quarters and out-offices for the Administrative Medical Officer at Mandalay.

COLONEL V. SHORTLAND, Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, Commanding Royal Artillery, Bombay, has resumed command on return from accumulated privilege leave.

LIEUTENANTS C. E. BAYNES, Adjutant, and Lieutenant C. W. Gabb, officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Bombay Lancers, have been granted leave of absence to the end of the month.

CAPTAIN A. BEALE, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, has proceeded to England, on fifteen months' leave, and Surgeon-Major Henderson, Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, has proceeded on privilege leave.

LIEUTENANT M. L. HORNBY, 2ND Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, has joined the 12th Regiment Bombay Infantry at Kampti as officiating Wing Officer, on probation, for the Indian Staff Corps.

THE 20th Field Battery at Kampti has lost its popular Commander Major E. C. Wace, D.S.O., by exchange with Major C. H. Blount, No. 5 Eastern R. A. ; Major Wace joins the latter battery at Sheerness.

LIEUTENANT C. KAYE, 21st Punjab Infantry, S. Clay ; 43rd Gurkhas ; H. A. Harrington, 26th Punjab Infantry, and C. B. Byers, 12th Bengal Infantry, are confirmed as Wing Officers in their respective Regiments.

IT has been decided that a Regimental Officer of the Staff Corps or Indian Army, promoted to the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, shall not be removed from the rolls of his Regiment as a consequence of that promotion.

THE 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers will be inspected by the Major-General Commanding Poona Division of the Army on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of this month. Detailed instructions will shortly be issued to the Officer Commanding for the inspection.

COLONEL A. W. RAWLINGS, Colonel on the Staff, Commanding the Royal Artillery in the Poona Circle, has inspected the 20th Field Battery, at Kampti, and the 17th and 59th Field Batteries at Neemuch. Staff Captain S. W. Lane, Royal Artillery, accompanies him.

The following postings are ordered :—To 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Rifle Brigade ; Lieutenants E. P. P. Johnson, Bedfordshire Regiment ; R. W. Brooke, King's Royal Rifle Corps ; and Captain J. Lean, Welsh Fusiliers. To 2nd Battalion.—Captain M. C. Coles and Lieutenant H. Baillie, West Surrey Regiment ; Lieutenant B. C. Mowbray, Highland Light Infantry. To 3rd Battalion.—Major C. H. P. Norcott, Rifle Brigade.

THE Major-General Commanding the Poona Division will witness Company Field Firing in the neighbourhood of Poona, one Company from each Wing, on the 16th and 17th December. On the 16th two Companies of the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, and two Companies of the 13th Bombay Infantry will fire, and on the 17th two Companies of the 1st Battalion Worcester Regiment and two Companies of the 25th Bombay Light Infantry will fire. The ground on which the firing is to take place is to be selected by corps by mutual arrangement.

THE undermentioned Officers have leave of absence out of India:—Lieutenant C. G. Prendergast, 4th Punjab Infantry ; Lieutenant E. de V. Wintle, 15th Bengal Lancers ; and Major J. M. Hanson, Wiltshire Regiment, for 12 months, on private affairs : and Lieutenant G. E. Fuson, 16th Lancers, for 12 months, on medical certificate, in India. Colonel F. Maturin, East Surrey Regiment, for 78 days ; and Lieutenant G. Warneford Wiltshire Regiment, for 2 months, on private affairs ; Lieutenant C. H. Ward, 4th Bengal Infantry, to Calcutta, for 6 months, to study the language.

OUR Poona military correspondent writes :—The following is rather good and throws some light on military matters westward of Allahabad. In a conversation the other day with a military officer, in which we had mutual grievances to relate, I was astonished to learn certain facts connected with the Bombay Army, and recommended him to express his grievances in a public journal, on which he replied "Noblesse oblige ; I therefore cannot do so." Not being in the swim I inquired what he meant by the expression he had just used, when he replied "Nobless oblige" has been translated in the Bombay Presidency "His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief orders." I therefore came to the conclusion that I might air the military officer's views to the best of my ability. The first subject we discussed was the composition of the Poona Divisional Staff, when my friend said "The General Officer Commanding is a Cavalry Officer, the Assistant Adjutant-General is an Artillery Officer, and the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General is a Cavalry Officer. The Assistant Adjutant-General is omnipotent, and military ways assign him the highest position. I pointed out that this officer was now, no doubt a *persona grata* at head-quarters as he had been placed on the important duty of secretary to a Special Defence Committee, that he was selling off his household chattels by auction, and that doubtless he would soon get a higher post somewhere near Indian Head-quarters. You see, said my friend, the division consists of a preponderance of Infantry, and every military man is astonished that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who is usually so alive to the interests of Infantry, should not have cast his appointments in such a way as to ensure either a General or an Assistant Adjutant-General being an Infantry Officer. The Infantry throughout the division feel this keenly, and even now hope that by simple transfer something may be done to put the staff more in touch with their arm of the service." The next question we discussed was musketry. Each of us knew a little of the subject, so the subject was warmly discussed as a recent event had given it prominence. My friend said "you see the practice of sending Field Officers to the musketry class at Deolali obtains only in the Poona Division, and the only reason that has been assigned for this particular departure in the Poona Division is that neither the Assistant Adjutant-General nor the Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General have musketry certificates, and consequently the General is anxious that his Staff being ignorant regimental officers should possess musketry knowledge. There is no question that the musketry course is useful, and likewise no one can deny that the irksome and necessary duties attached to the course are not those fitted for field officers to undergo, say to fall in with a squad of subalterns for firing exercise, one of whom perhaps is in your regiment, in sight of a neighbouring squad of Sergeants, being No. 3 of a machine gun and being drilled by a subaltern of your Own Regiment is subversive to discipline and entirely *infra dig.* In England, Field Officers attend the school of musketry at Hythe with a fixed purpose to endure the drudgery and qualify for an appointment. In India, if the course is considered necessary, all officers should be sent to attend it before they obtain their majority. One officer of over 23 years' service ordered to attend a class at Deolali lately expressed his determination to leave the service rather than go, and it is a fact that this officer has gone to the half-pay list. The only way out of the difficulty is to have a special course for Field Officers. It is the fault of the authorities that these officers did not obtain certificates earlier in their career and the business of Head-quarters to make the course as easy as possible. My friend had something to say on Staff Corps grievances and the crushing exchange, but cheered up somewhat when I told him that there was a prospect of being able to remit half of our pay shortly at the rate of one shilling and nine pence the rupee.

To turn to other subjects. We have to lament the departure of Lieutenant-General B. H. Pottinger from our midst. General and Mrs. Pottinger leave India on the last day of this year in the Troopship Serapis. Both of them will be very much missed in Poona Society, and Polo Vista will know them no more. They have been in Poona since March, 1886. Both have been indefatigable in aiding the funds of the Royal School for Officers' daughters at Bath, and local charities and their good deeds will live after them.

The regiments in the division are pegging away at musketry, to get it over before the next year, and the camp-of-exercise commence. The latter will cover more country, but be less interesting than others that have preceded it. Practical though its lessons are, it is doubtful whether the country gets its worth for the money expended. The camp outing is viewed as a huge pic-nic.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest ; costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Minutes of the Port Trustees' Meeting of the 6th instant.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 14th November, requesting permission to provide sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 16,713-8-0 in next year's budget on account of the renewal and repair of dock gear.

Resolution. Provision should be made as proposed—the first item being classified under Capital—Victoria Dock.

Read letters from the Traffic Manager, recommending that provision should be made in next year's budget on account of his department for the following expenditure :—Bhownagar Street to be made available for traffic, Rs. 1,650, Permanent Office—Malet Bunder Export wharf, Rs. 1,635, Traffic and Customs Offices Carnac Bunder Export wharf, Rs. 1,935.

Resolution. Provision should be made as recommended.

Submitted Government Resolution, P. W. D. Railway, No. 1553, dated 6th August, forwarding for the Trustees' acceptance copy of the plans of the proposed overbridge at Wadi Bunder with estimate of cost amounting to Rs. 1,76,065 for the south approach framed by the Engineers, G. I. P. Railway Company, and stating that this estimate includes a charge of Rs. 22,964 on account of supervision calculated at 15 per cent. on the supposition that the work of the overbridge and its north and south approaches will be entrusted to the Railway Company for execution, and observing that it is not absolutely essential that the work should be done by one agency, but that uniformity in design and workmanship in an important structure such as the overbridge and its approaches can only be satisfied if one agency does the work.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 18th October, 1892, forwarding plan and estimates on the same lines as those prepared by the Railway Company which show the south abutment of the bridge within the Port Trust limits and the foot of the approach extended 160 feet south of the north side of Nagpore Street and stating that the estimates amount to Rs. 1,93,468 including 7½ per cent. for supervision but excluding land.

Submitted letter from Engineer, No. 2098, dated 24th October, 1892, reporting that it will take about fifteen months to complete the south approach.

Submitted revised plan and estimates prepared by the Engineer of the Trust, forwarded with his letter, dated 11th November, 1892. The papers having been circulated were not read.

Resolution. The plans of the south approach prepared by the Railway Engineers are not in accordance with some of the terms of the conditions already settled in previous correspondence and involve an expenditure from Port Trust Revenues largely exceeding the amount previously anticipated. The more important of those conditions were : That the Railway Company are to defray the entire cost of constructing so much of the bridge and approaches as lie within Railway limits i.e., between the north and south boundaries of the Railway Goods yard. That the south abutment of the bridge should be built close up to the first line of Railway. That the foot of the south approach should not extend beyond the north side of Nagpur Street. That a roadway under the south approach should be afforded by three additional spans at the south end of the bridge. In the plans submitted, the south abutment of the bridge instead of being close to the first line of Railway and within railway limits, is 72·5 feet from the line of rails and within Port Trust limits : five instead of three spans are provided under the south approach, and the foot of the approach extends 160 feet south of the north side of Nagpur Street.

The revised plans and estimates submitted with the Engineer's, dated 11th November, 1892, have been framed in more precise accordance with the foregoing conditions and the estimated outlay has thereby been considerably reduced. Subject to the span of the openings under the approach being increased from 30 to 32 feet, the revised plans and estimates may be approved, and after submission to the Municipal Commissioner they should be recorded to Government with reference to Government Resolution, No. 1553, dated 6th August, 1892. It should be intimated that the Trustees would prefer that the work comprised in the south approach outside the Railway boundary should be entrusted to their Engineer as having establishment of their own they are not prepared to pay the Railway Company for Engineering supervision. The plans and specifications will ensure uniformity in design and workmanship. The estimate for the south approach as now approved amounts to Rs. 1,01,272 making with the value of the land to be occupied a total of Rs. 2,10,512 as the Port Trustees' contribution towards the cost of this overbridge. Read memo from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 25th November, forwarding for Trustees' report, draft amendments of sections 43 and 68 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 prepared by the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

43 A.—The Board may also frame a scale of charges to be levied (*a*) for the permission to use, and for the use of, any dock in the possession of the Board, and for services which the Board renders to and for gear, tackle, tools, instruments, utensils, staging or materials supplied by the Board for the purpose of any vessel using, or any person working in any such dock, and (*b*) subject to the provisions of section 68, for the use of water-boats, barges, and fire-engines belonging to or maintained by the Board, and for water supplied by the Board in accordance with the provisions of section 68 of this Act.

In section 68 of the said Act between clause (7) and the proviso thereto, the following shall be inserted *viz* :—(8) the extinguishment of fires on the property of the Board, and the equipment, maintenance, and use of engines for that purpose ; (9) the equipment of vessels, steam-tugs, or other boats, and their use within or without a distance of three miles from the limits of the Port for the purpose of towing or rendering assistance to any vessel whether entering or leaving the Port or bound elsewhere and for the purpose of saving or protecting life or property ; (10) the supply of water to shipping in the Port, and the equipment, maintenance, and use of boats and barges for that purpose ; (11) the extinguishment of fires in the port, and the equipment, maintenance, and use of engines for that purpose :

Provided that if the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay shall, on the thirtieth day of September in any year, have given notice to the Board in writing that in exercise of the powers vested in him in that behalf, he will, from the first day of April then next ensuing, undertake either the works specified in clause (10) or the works specified in clause (11) or both, as shall be stated in such notice, the following consequences shall ensue. 1 (*a*) On the first day of April next following the receipt of such notice, the authority vested in the Board (i) to undertake, and (ii) to levy charges for the use thereafter of the works stated in the notice shall determine, but without prejudice to the right of the Board to recover any charges theretofore leviable in respect of such use ; (*b*) the Municipality of Bombay shall take over and acquire from the Board all such boats and engines other than stationary engines and all such machinery, appliances, and plant theretofore employed by the Board for the purposes of the works specified in the notice, as the board may require the Municipality so to take over and acquire, and (2) the Municipality shall pay to the Board as the price of all boats and other property taken over and acquired under this section, such sum or sums as may be fixed in respect thereof by two persons who shall be nominated, one by the Board and the other by the Municipality for the purpose, or in case such persons differ in opinion, then such sum or sums as Government may determine.

Read the draft amendments. Read minutes of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution : The trustees approve of the drafts prepared by the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs subject to power being given to levy fees for the use of the tug beyond Port limits.

448.—The Secretary reported that 1,591 Debenture bonds amounting to Rs. 21,89,500 were signed by the Chairman and two trustees during the week.

The following were among the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 2nd Dec. 1892.	For week ending 2nd Dec. 1891.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	20	26
" out of " ...	12	22
" transported	17	21
" attended to	1	0
" warped	3	0

DOCK REPORT.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	9	13
" left	6	7
" remaining in dock	8	13

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	8	7
" left	5	6
" remaining in dock.....	10	7

MERSEWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 3rd December, 1892.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
Hopper Barge Curlew.....	305	1 day.
do. Snipe	305	1 day.
S.S. Tungue.....	1,096	1 day.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Boiches, Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

THE QUEST OF THE "ROUMANIA."

THE *Statesman* of Saturday has a long but well-written account of a visit to Peniche "in quest of the Roumania," written by its special correspondent. From it we take the following extracts :—

At the inn (at Peniche) we saw Gomez d'Avellar, the administrator of the district. It has seldom been my lot to meet a man possessed with a truer or more unaffected spirit of humanity. He brought with him the official lists and descriptions of the dead who were buried at Bouro. The accounts were minute and clear, and with the aid of photographs we were able to determine, with some surety, the name and degree of those who lay in the graves we had lately visited. But we were sorely puzzled

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A WRITER in the "Avenir Militaire," who was present at the French autumn manœuvres of the 11th and 12th, as well as those of the 6th, French Army Corps, approaches the topic in a very impartial manner. He reproaches the French Press in general for its optimism and flattery in describing the operations. He condemns the greatly extended fronts taken up on many occasions, due doubtless to the constant effort at outflanking an adversary. The artillery of the attack is blamed for not sufficiently preparing the way for the infantry. Artillery tactics displayed some improvement; but the writer considers its mobility as far too questionable. Positions were hugged too closely, and this arm did not sufficiently support the infantry by advancing with it. Part of the blame, he adds, may be attributable to the weight of its armament. In the 6th Corps the cavalry displayed commendable activity, but in so doing it made a frontal attack on infantry under fire which would have been annihilating. The experiment tried in the neighbourhood of Paris of pilotting infantry battalions to cavalry in the manœuvres of the latter is not held to be successful; the infantry was naturally sacrificed to the more rapid arm and thus condemned to inactivity. The performances of the "active" army are, on the whole, commended; the doings of the reserves are not so highly esteemed. As to the generals and officers of the higher staff, the writer desires to see manœuvres made more instructive for them. Finally, he calls for more criticism and less eulogium.

The officer who writes the remarkable series of letters which have lately been appearing in the "Revue de Cavalerie," publishes his sixth letter in the present number, and discusses the subject of cavalry in combination with the other arms. He says that the organisation of this branch of the service should be adapted to, and dependent upon, its tactical duties, all organic arrangements being made with a view to the requirements of war. The force which has the best independent organisation will be the best able to act in concert with other branches. "There is, therefore, no such thing, essentially and permanently, as one cavalry for independent work and another for working in combination. There is, of course, a portion of the force which, provisionally, and as occasion arises, is sent out to explore, and which consequently enjoys a comparative independence proportioned to the nature of its mission; and there is another portion (it may be the same) which is attached to the infantry, and is therefore bound to act within the sphere of the latter, and in conformity with its movements. But there is combination in both of these cases, and the question is only one of proportion and degree." The same body may be called upon to act in both capacities, and the writer believes that those who advocate a distinct force for each duty miss the true aim of cavalry, which should be the performance of both with equal readiness and efficiency.

The French Department of Intendance has been experimenting with dried bread, which is said to be superior for campaigning purposes both to biscuit and ordinary bread. From the results of the experiment, which are given in the "Revue du Service de l'Intendance Militaire," it appears that this dried bread will absorb from five to six times its own weight of water, milk, tea, coffee, or buillon. Biscuit absorbs hardly its own weight of liquid, although when thoroughly dried it contains only about 10 per cent. of water, whereas the bread contains from 12 to 14 per cent. It can be made in cubes of convenient form for packing, and will probably be found to be a not less important improvement than those recently made by Germany in the same department, as it forms, together with the soup which it absorbs, a fairly substantial dinner, besides being simple, inexpensive, and portable.

General Lewal, in the "Journal des Sciences Militaires," discourses on the great importance of teaching soldiers to march in the most perfect manner possible. He says that this is an indispensable condition of success in combined movements. The army that can march best will win, if other things are equal. "War is a struggle not only against men but also against the land, the climate, hunger, fatigue, sickness, and the inclemency of weather." All these have to be faced and overcome by the soldiers, and he cannot do this better than by keeping himself in pedestrian training. The originators of the recent march in Surrey, and those who are following their enlightened example, are doing much to promote the efficiency of our army, and they are, in principle, quite at one with the distinguished general who writes this paper.

There is every indication of a determination on the part of Russia, if not to make war, at least to be prepared for it. The last "Allgemeine Militar Zeitung" states that she has given orders in Belgium to have 400,000 Berdan rifles fitted with small-bore barrels. This has created some disappointment, as it had been arranged that no orders of this kind would be given except in Russia itself or in France, but it appears that the armament determined upon could not have been completed by the summer of 1894 without having recourse to the assistance of Belgian makers. A reform has been introduced in Russia in the mode of supplying corn for the use of the army. It was found that much corruption existed among the contractors and middlemen. The latter have now been abolished, and officers purchase corn for the army direct from the growers.

It is pretty certain that the "wire gun is the gun of the future, and the manufacture of such ordnance should be passed out of the experimental stage as soon as possible. It is indefensible to proceed with the manufacture of a class of arm which has already been superseded and the wire-gun should find a place in the vocabulary of ordnance stores without a day's undue delay. Again, in the matter of armour plates it is certain that the plate which until to-day has been regarded as the service pattern will be superseded by the Harveyed plate, to which we drew attention the other day. These are changes of pattern, the desirability of which is certain and distinct. Such inventions as wire-guns and Harveyed armour-plates should be seized and furthered with all the energy the Ordnance Department can bring to bear. But the waste of time and money on the fads of the subordinate members of the staff should be put a stop to. The Ordnance authorities will therefore do well to make the fullest use of the quiet time they are enjoying by insisting on finality in design where suggested improvements are trivialities, and dopting without delay any alteration of an important nature which, in the current of improvement, must one day be arrived at. A secret of successful administration is to know where to end and where to begin.

The present Board of Admiralty are said to be just now incubating the new shipbuilding programme rendered necessary by the virtual completion of Lord G. Hamilton's programme contained in the Naval Defence Act of 1889. The Navy and the country will await the new programme with anxious expectation. We sincerely trust that the rumours which are current as to it being the intention of the Admiralty to fix 10,000 tons as the maximum displacement of future battleships constructed will prove to be correct. Only a few months back, in an article in this journal, we advocated some such limit, and pointed out the fatuity of indulging in a mad rivalry with foreign Powers relative to monster ships—a rivalry to which there is practically no ending, as it is possible, we suppose, to construct vessels of 25,000 or 30,000 tons burden. It ought to be possible to embody all the latest improvements in a vessel of 10,000 tons displacement, and we hope the Admiralty will strenuously resist any attempt to force them into constructing any more monstrosities.

Herr von Mannlicher has invented a more deadly rifle than that for which he is famous. It has successfully passed some remarkable trials, and the general opinion seems to be that as a death-dealing instrument it is terribly effective. But, from a military point of view, there is one thing that we are much more in need of than a new rifle, and that is a new and more effective means of maintaining the supply of ammunition on the battle-field. The nation that discovers how to do this will do better even with inferior weapons than the nation that has not made the discovery, though its weapons be possibly perfection itself.

The trial of the "Royal Arthur," was a complete success, alike as to guns, engines, and torpedoes. The eight hours' run was got through with extreme ease, with only 3in. of air pressure, and no signs of any "steeping" in the boilers have been discovered. At a speed of 100 revolutions there was a total absence of vibration. When the machinery was opened out after steaming, it was found to be in perfect order. The ship will be ready early in January.

The Hercules went out for another trial on the 22nd ult. The reduction of the number of blades of her propeller from four to two has materially lessened the vibration, but the dumping is still obnoxious, and a special strong two bladed propeller is to be made for her, while the last length of shafting, and consequently the screw, is to be set back about 18 inches, which will give water, the cause of all the trouble, a better chance of getting away freely.

No start has yet been made on the work of removing the machinery of the Jumna, with a view to her conversion into a boys training ship. I observe that the Portsmouth correspondent of a contemporary states that the St. Vincent is considered to have ample room for her complement of 900 boys, and he understands that the medical officers have reported that there is no approach to overcrowding. All I can say is that my information points to very different conclusions, and that if the above is really the opinion of the medical officers, it is in startling antagonism to that of the executive officers of the ship, who, on such a point, are likely to be quite as capable judges.

NOTICES.

CASCARADYNE — The New Fruit.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
Opinions of the Medical Press.—We have prescribed them in cases of *Chronic Constipation*, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily.—*The Lancet*, Oct. 22nd, 1892.

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Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c.
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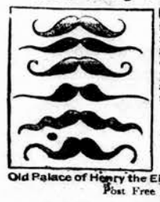

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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
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LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."
Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
The letters "B O S" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.
"BOS" *** Gold Capsule. ** Blue ,, * Green ,,
Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled*.
"B O S" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.
"*B O S is sold in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being notified by a small label on each bottle.*
The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "BOS."
Correspondence invited from Firms who desire to handle our Whiskies.
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A Health-giving, Refreshing, Cooling, Sparkling, and Invigorating Summer Beverage, or for any Season, and a Gentle Laxative and Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
Invaluable to Residents in
HOT COUNTRIES.
Is the best Preventive and Cure for

Biliousness.	Sick Headache.
Mental Depression.	Want of Appetite.
Skin Eruptions.	Pimples on the Face.
Constipation.	Vomiting.
Giddiness.	Feverishness.
Thirst, &c.	Unnatural Excitement.
Impure Blood.	Errors in Diet.

Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating, and does not cake or get hard in warm and humid Climates.
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TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative: it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, it is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "FRUIT SALT" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-pox, Small-pox, and all Fevers or Infectious Diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "dregs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.
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CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*
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"SATIN POLISH."

FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
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ASK FOR "LION & SUN" Elastics.
BOOT WEBS. ELASTIC BRAIDS.
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BRACE WEBS. SURGICAL WEBS.
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THE PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1865
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The Cream of Old Irish Whisky.
Pure, Mild and Mellow, Delicious and very Wholesome.
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THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY SOLD.
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White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.
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Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

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CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
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Awarded various Medals
Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.— One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

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Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

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None other allowed in the Hospitals
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Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
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Brou's Injection hygienic infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the anti-blennorhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
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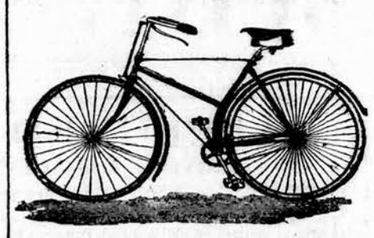

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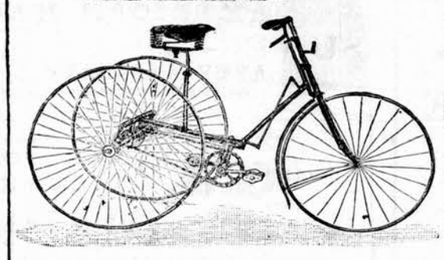

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A direct steering Tricycle, having a large front wheel, which prevents the vibration so common in other front steering Tricycles. The axle is supported on four bearings, thus giving a perfect steadiness of motion. It can be ridden by either a lady or gentleman.
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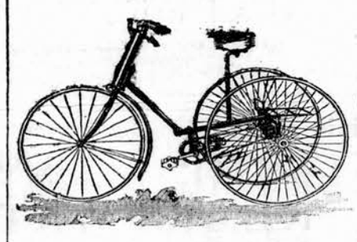

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Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

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WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**
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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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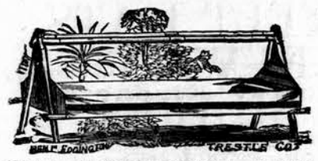
IS A LIGHT, STRONG, PORTABLE CANVAS COT,
AND MADE IN FOUR SIZES.



LIGHT, (SIMPLE), TRESTLE COT, STRONG & COMPACT.
This COT can be detached instantly and suspended from beams or ceiling or used as a litter.

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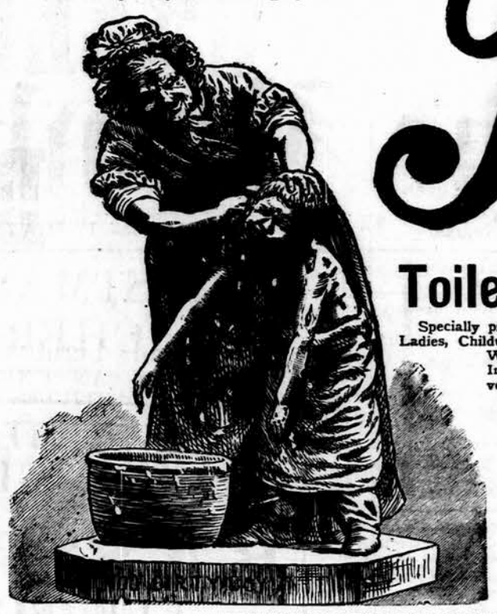

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Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and
PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.
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"I have never come across another Toilet "Soap which so closely realises my ideal "of perfection:
its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the "tenderest and most sensitive skin—even that of a new-born babe."
REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

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THE MOST SUITABLE AND SCIENTIFIC SOAP FOR DELICATE SKINS.
DOES NOT DRY OR SHRIVEL THE SKIN, HAIR AND NAILS.
"Of unquestionable excellence, and much in favour with the profession."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.
"An ideal soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.
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In three sizes :
In pink, white, and cream tints.
CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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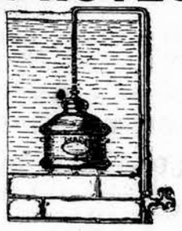

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